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'Six Pillars of Peace'; No Nazi Work Day Limit; Victims See Sub Sunk

The World's Day—March 19, 1943

National: Council of Churches Backs Peace Plan

A "Six Pillars of Peace" program, result of a two-year commission study, has been launched by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America and is supported by distinguished laymen. It calls for: a world-wide alliance "based on the present unity of the United Nations"; an organization "to adapt treaty structure to changing conditions"; control of arms, and of economic acts "which may disturb international peace"; autonomy for subject peoples, and "religious and intellectual liberty." [First Page, Second Section.]

Northern Appalachian soft coal mine operators urged that negotiations for a contract for 450,000 miners to supplant one expiring March 31 be extended beyond that time, but the United Mine Workers declared the proposal was "an attempt to prolong the negotiations under conditions most profitable to the operators."

In Europe: No Working Day Limit for Germans

German factory workers hereafter must labor on the same basis as troops at the front, with no limitation to the number of daily working hours, under the new decree of Reichsmarshal Herman Göring.

French Guiana's Government repudiated its allegiance to the Vichy regime and announced its support of Gen. Henri Giraud. [Page 7.]

The Germans were reported to have warned French rebels against Axis labor decrees in the Haute Savoie that in the event of an Allied landing in Europe all able-bodied men would be taken at once to concentration camps. [Page 7.]

Arrest of 300 residents of Trondheim, Norway, has been made in the last two weeks by Nazi police, apparently on the ground of sabotage against shipping and communication lines.

Safe conduct passages for Swedish ships to South America have been discontinued, presumably by Germany, because of dispute over two Norwegian ships tied up at Goteberg which tried to escape last year, according to the Stockholm newspaper Allehanda.

New England: Fifty Survivors See Ship Avenged

Fifty survivors of a torpedoed Norwegian merchant vessel picked up by the U. S. Coast Guard Cutter Campbell watched the cutter avenge their own sinking when she rammed and sank an enemy submarine in the Atlantic less than a month ago, First Naval District Headquarters in Boston announced today. [Page 2.]

Wartime food shortages increasing sales of farm-estates throughout New England. Farm price structure on firmest basis it has enjoyed in many years. [Page 2.]

Suffolk County Grand Jury accepts as final Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's decision not to appear before it, but expresses regret over his decision. [Page 2.]

Miss Jennie Welansky and Mrs. Catherine Welch Dunphy took the witness stand today in Superior Court where the Cocoanut Grove trial entered its third day.

Washington: Arnold Is Nominated Full General

Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, commander of the Army Air Forces, was nominated by President Roosevelt for promotion to the rank of full general. General Arnold holds the permanent rank of major general, and he will rank as a full general temporarily, during the period of the war.

Over War Department opposition, the Rules Committee cleared for House action legislation to give draft deferment priorities to men with dependents and to put draft quotas on a state-wide instead of local board basis.

Foremen's unions, already being organized by labor, would result in a breakdown of factory control if permitted to continue, C. E. Wilson, President of General Motors Corporation, declared in a telegram to four House committees. The protest was filed after the National Labor Relations Board had set a hearing on petition by the Foremen's Association of America. [Financial Page.]

The House Appropriations Committee recessed without taking any action on an appropriation for the Florida barge canal, said Representative Hendricks (D) of Florida.

Secretary of State Hull expressed gratification with the progress of his talks thus far with British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden. Mr. Eden, before going to New York to see Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, stopped by the White House for a talk with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Selective service headquarters said a ban on release of names of men called for induction was imposed to avoid embarassment to those rejected. The names of those accepted at the induction stations for military service, headquarters said, may be given out by local boards for publication.

Canada: Subsidies on 1943 Crops for Canning

Subsidies on 1943 crops have been announced by the Canadian Agriculture Department to encourage production of tomatoes, corn, peas, green and wax beans for canning this summer.

Americas: Wallace Addresses Costa Ricans

Vice-President Wallace in his first official act on a trip to Central and South America, addressed a special session of the Costa Rican Congress in Spanish, foreseeing a tremendous productive capacity after the war. This flow of goods, he said, must be so organized that people everywhere can experience actual freedom from want. [Page 3.]

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

Meat Scarcity Is Again Acute This Week End

Some shops are closed with even poultry shy and vegetables easier but not in quantity.

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The food situation in Greater Boston, particularly with respect to meats and fresh vegetables, is drastic again this week end. Some meat stores are closed for lack of supplies, although conditions which had brought about a scarcity of citrus fruits and fresh vegetables appeared to be eased somewhat.

At Faneuil Hall Market this morning, crowds of shoppers six deep clustered about shops which displayed small supplies of beef. Other stalls, not so fortunate, hung up "No Meat" signs. Still others proclaimed that "if you want fresh Eastern pork we have it—but, if you want anything else, don't come in."

Most marketmen said they had only enough meat to last until noon today, although some looked forward hopefully to additional deliveries late today or early tomorrow. But, where there was any meat at all, it went quickly and there was no haggling over whether or not it was "too fat" or "too boney." Customers were glad to take what they could get.

Poultry Very Scarce

Poultry was extremely scarce, with most dealers shaking their heads sorrowfully as prospective buyers sought supplies.

Fresh horse-meat steaks and other choice cuts were offered to a somewhat skeptical buying public at from 25 to 35 cents a pound. Many "took a chance," feeling that, at the price asked, they could at least try it, and, if they didn't like it—well, they could feed it to the family dog or cat.

Market operators explained that they could not buy meat unless they were willing to pay "black market" prices. And they hoped to impress upon the OPA the necessity for raising ceiling prices on meat. Farmers will increase their slaughtering, it was felt, if prices can be raised and the "black market" eliminated.

Generally speaking, most meat dealers in the Faneuil Hall area could fill only about one-sixth of their orders, and many had to close up shop entirely. "It's the worst week end since this meat shortage began," said one.

Vegetable Bar Hurdled

However, the threatened continuation of shortages in citrus fruits and fresh vegetables received at the Boston Market Terminal from the South and West seemed to have been averted.

Georage Alpert, Counsel for the Terminal, was back in Boston, after an all-day conference in Washington, with the good news that the OPA officials had not only agreed to re-classify Terminal marketmen as "commission merchants" or "wholesalers," but also had revised shipping-point price controls on citrus fruit, similar to those instituted for vegetables.

Under the OPA category, classifying them as "terminal merchants," the 1½ per cent markup allowed would have meant closing down the $90,000,000 terminal business, since the marketmen

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Patton Drives Toward Port of Gabès; Roosevelt Backs Senate Peace Pledge, Opposes Compulsory National Service

Rickenbacker pins hope on 'hard war,' would suppress labor abuses instead of draft.

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 19—The ultimate fate of the Austin-Wadsworth bill was in doubt today as President Roosevelt told his press conference that he wanted to avoid a compulsory national service draft as long as he possibly could.

At the other end of the Capital, Capt. Edward V. Rickenbacker told the Senate Military Affairs Committee that the armed services would need to draft 18,000,000 men and women before it won the war, but he contended this draft, plus full production, was possible without compulsory manpower mobilization if the nation would drop its complacency, suppress labor abuses and go on to fight a "hard" war.

President Roosevelt, mindful that Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Undersecretary Robert P. Patterson had endorsed legislation which would empower the Government to draft men and women for war work, said there was no division in the Government on the question.

It was purely a question of when to act, he declared.

Might Be Needed Later

National service was undesirable because it would require a lot more governmental machinery and make for increased regimentation, the President continued, adding that while some regimentation was necessary to win the war, he hoped the nation would not have to come to compulsory civilian labor service. But he added that perhaps some form of national service might become necessary at a later date.

Captain Rickenbacker, who spoke in a crowded Senate caucus room, failed to discuss compulsory manpower mobilization, declaring he had "not had time" to read the Austin-Wadsworth bill. Instead, he urged that war industry adopt an incentive plan which would begin with a basic minimum wage and pay increased wages to those who boosted their production.

He predicted that this system, which he admitted was a "piecework" plan, would increase war production 33⅓ per cent and release 5,500,000 men from their present jobs, who could then be absorbed into the armed services, agriculture or new industrial plants to meet national shortages.

Boost Under Incentive Plan

The aviation ace of World War I told the Committee that one war plant he knew about had achieved a 51.2 per cent increase in output in February by means of the incentive plan.

A dramatic witness, speaking in a deliberate, emphatic voice, Captain Rickenbacker reiterated his argument that America has become dangerously overoptimistic on a few minor victories. He contended that every front was short of equipment which could only be produced if labor and the general public would realize that time was "everything" and that the more

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

President takes lead in starting machinery of Allied plans — Eden liked in Congress.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 19—President Roosevelt today declared himself vigorously and unqualifiedly in favor of a Senate resolution which will show that the American Congress wants to see the United States play its full part with other nations in maintaining the future peace.

Such a resolution would be immensely helpful in working out postwar problems, he told correspondents at his press conference this morning.

And Mr. Roosevelt is himself taking a new lead in bringing full-bodied working United Nations machinery into being.

He announced definitely today that not one, but several United Nations conferences will be held in the near future. They will deal with specific problems; they will meet separately, probably all in the United States or Canada, but from them all there may well emerge an over-all Allied organization with increasing responsibility and scope.

Two Food Conferences

The President explained that there would be two separate postwar food conferences, probably in the next two months. One will deal exclusively with postwar relief problems; the other will deal with long-range, world-wide food plans, going into better production and better distribution.

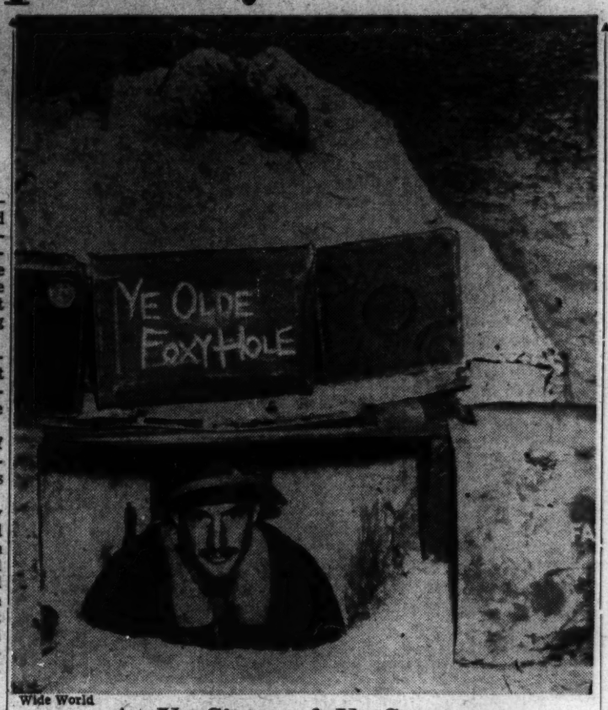
Mr. Roosevelt did not specify what issues would be taken up at the other conferences. An early meeting on European refugee problems is probable. He stressed the fact that only members of the United Nations will be represented at these conferences.

A White House postwar planning committee, headed by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Sumner Welles, Undersecretary, is already working on the agenda for all Allied meetings and they are tentatively scheduled for spring.

Today's announcement clearly forecasts an early development of United Nations political and economic collaboration on a larger scale than has heretofore been envisaged.

The preparations and the representatives at these conferences will go way beyond merely a so-called

Continued on Page 8, Column 4



Wide World

At Ye Signe of Ye Sergeant

Sergeant Earl Van Derveer, who hails from California where signs are a joy to behold, has added a personal touch to the fox-hole in which he is momentarily signed up in North Africa. Perhaps he is seeking to catch "the old desert fox," Marshal Rommel. Sergeant Van Derveer is with a unit of the United States Army Air Forces. He is from Glendale.

Return of Civilian Goods Due in War Cycle Two

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 19—America is entering a brand new phase of its wartime economy.

A good many civilian goods that were dropped in the first mad wartime production rush are coming back.

Rumors of the new phase that have circulated for weeks were in large part confirmed today by Donald M. Nelson, WPB head, at a press conference.

A frantic Pearl Harbor peace-to-war conversion stage that scrapped many civilian goods is yielding to a new stage, that might be called cycle two of the war economy.

The new stage is only made possible by the fact that many lines of war production are leveling out; as a matter of fact production of a good many defense weapons is being curtailed, barracks have been built; army cantonments laid out. The need for certain war goods is still desperate, but now most of the big raw material and semi-finished products are being met and officials can breathe easier. What might be

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Americans occupy point 12 miles past Gafsa; French force moves to join U. S. units.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

General Patton's men pushed on toward Marshal Rommel's supply port of Gabès in Central Tunisia, occupying El Guetar, 12 miles east of Gafsa. Another American force was reported striking eastward toward another important Axis base, Sfax, 60 air miles north of Gabès.

The absence of any German opposition in this field so far indicates that Marshal Rommel, for some reason, has withdrawn all his forces from the Gafsa area, leaving nothing but mines and booby-traps to cover his retreat. The reason for the retreat may be looked for in General Montgomery's operations in the south at the Mareth Line.

If, as General Alexander hinted to the press, a major advance is to take place within a week, it may be presumed that General Montgomery is sufficiently well equipped to continue his march. In that event, Marshal Rommel probably cannot afford to split up his forces and is concentrating his main defense against General Montgomery. The latter, despite Berlin reports of a major offensive, showed no signs of this today. Presumably he would in any case wait for General Patton's men to establish themselves nearer to the coast, where they could prevent Marshal Rommel slipping up north to join General von Arnim.

The French force that has been operating to the northwest of the Chott Djerid salt lake was reported moving east to join General Patton. Meanwhile, the British First Army in the north had retreated about three miles to new positions at a point 45 miles southwest of Bizerte.

The situation in Russia indicates that the Germans are throwing in their reserves with a reckless disregard for the cost in men. They claim to have captured Belgorod, 50 miles northeast of Kharkov, and 80 miles beyond where they were thought to be two days ago. This attack north of Kharkov is a new development. The main advance during the past 10 days has been to the south of Kharkov, where heavy fighting is still in progress.

At one point, toward Chuguev, the Russian defenders were giving ground. Elsewhere in the sector south of Kharkov there were furious German attempts to force the crossing of the upper Donets through ice that proved no longer safe for tanks. The Russians massed their guns to break the ice and destroyed all the bridges. So far they were holding the river. Apparently they destroyed railroads, too, for their airmen were reported doing considerable damage to German supply trucks.

Nearly 400 miles farther north, the Russians continued their advance toward Smolensk, against determined German opposition.

In the West, American Fortresses and Liberators went their longest trip across Germany so far in an 800-mile daylight round-trip attack on Vegesack—part of the Bremen submarine construction works. The trip was undertaken without fighter protection and cost two bombers.

Invasion by Allies: 'When,' and 'Where'?

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg
Former Military Secretary to the British Secretary of State for War
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 19—Four considerations must be solved before an Allied invasion of Germany is possible from any direction.

They are:

1. The size of the force which must be landed on the European mainland.
2. The air cover that can be given at the place or places of landing.
3. The shipping situation—not only for taking troops from their places of assembly to selected landing spots, but also that required for their subsequent maintenance.
4. The final objective.

Forces and Equipment

Let us examine each of these points in turn.

It is unprofitable to compare the size of the forces necessary to defeat Germany in this war with those required for the purpose at the end of the last war.

It isn't without interest, however, to recall that the Allies had 207 divisions (approximately 3,500,000 men) in France and Flanders on Nov. 11, 1918, when Germany was granted an armistice.

Naturally Allied strength at the present moment cannot be divulged; but before an invasion is launched those who are responsible must be satisfied that the forces and equipment at their disposal are sufficient for the task.

Adequate Air Cover

In regard to the second consideration—air cover—a landing in the face of opposition without an adequate umbrella of fighter aircraft isn't a practicable operation of war.

Now the extreme effective range of shore-based single-seater fighters is something under 100 miles.

It isn't necessary to labor the point that these two factors very materially limit the possible places of disembarkation of Allied forces destined to march on Germany.

The shipping problem has two aspects — the craft required to carry an expeditionary force across the seas and that necessary for its subsequent maintenance.

Shipping Stretched Now

The expedition to North Africa is some guide. It required 500 transports and 350 warships. I am not suggesting that the next expedition [which may have a shorter sea journey] will require so large an armada.

But let us remember that our shipping is stretched to the utmost at the moment; and it will receive no relief until the Mediterranean is once more open for our use.

Should the landing be in western continental Europe supply problems will be very different from those of 1939.

Then the B. E. F. subsisted very largely on local French produce. Europe is now on the edge of starvation. We shall require to take with us everything we want—even rolling stock and engines. All this will absorb a good deal of shipping.

Finishing the Job

Lastly I assume that we will expect final geographical objective to be Berlin. The RAF and Allied air squadrons have started preliminary bombardments; but an

Continued on Page 6, Column 8

Tiny Pitcairn Rises To Aid of Britain

LONDON, March 19 (AP)—The 163 inhabitants of Pitcairn in the South Pacific—the tiny island the romantic history of which was dramatized in the novel "Mutiny on the Bounty"—offered to shelter 35 bombed-out London school children, colonial spokesman disclosed yesterday.

When told transportation problems made it impossible, the island's descendants of the Bounty mutineers then offered to aid the war effort by making walking sticks for wounded British soldiers.

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Italian Prisoners For British Farms

LONDON, March 19 (AP)—Italian prisoners with good conduct records are to be billeted with British farmers as part of a plan to meet the labor shortage in Great Britain, it was disclosed today.

Farmers living within 25 miles of a prison camp may obtain one or more war prisoners by applying through the County Agricultural Committee and those receiving men must provide suitable lodging and food.

Military authorities will visit farms regularly to insure proper care of the prisoners, but responsibility for their custody will rest with the employer.

British View on La Guardia For African Post Sought

LONDON, March 19 (AP)—Foreign diplomatic quarters said today that Washington was seeking British approval of Mayor F. H. La Guardia of New York as wartime civil administrator of occupied Italian territory in Africa.

There was no comment from official sources.

Weather Predictions

Rain

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Friday at 7:24 p. m.; ends Saturday at 6:30 a. m.
Dimout begins Saturday at 7:23 p. m.; ends Sunday at 6:19 a. m.

Waacs Drill Before Critical Eyes

By a Staff Photographer

Women Soldiers Literally Put Their Best Foot Forward

A platoon of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, stationed at the City Club, is shown going through close-order drill along the Beacon Street Mall of Boston Common. They are directed by Third Officer Martha O'Toole, whose rank is equivalent to second lieutenant in the Army and who is addressed as "Lieutenant." Although the drill attracts unusual attention from passers-by, the Waacs know some genuine critics of style in marching, soldiers on furlough, are seated on benches at the left, watching them.

Hep Bugler Hits the Beam

LONDON, March 19 (AP)—The United States Army has found a bugler who can sound first call without provoking a counter-accompaniment of soldierly groans, howls and catcalls at getting-up time.

He is Private Clarence Zylman of Muskegon, Mich., erstwhile "solid sender" on the trumpet with Tommy Tucker's orchestra.

Private Zylman, after noting a sinister lack of appreciation for his straightaway renditions of the piercing call to rise and shine, shifted to his old swing technique—disregarding both the regulations and all the dark notions of Irving Berlin, who wrote of the bugler and "that other pup, the man who wakes the bugler up."

But the headquarters of the European Theater of Operations, United States Army, gave its indorsement, for the boys are tumbling out happily, "practically jitter-bugging."

As for Private Zylman's rendition of taps, Maj. Gen. C. H. Lee says it is the "most beautiful" he ever heard.

European headquarters is sending the boogie woogie bugle boy on tour in Great Britain with an Army Special Service unit to entertain soldiers.

Tunisia:

Americans Push Pursuit of Nazis

United States troops have occupied El Guetar, 12 miles southeast of Gafsa on the road to Gabès, in a pursuit maintained despite torrential rains and flood conditions, it was announced.

Forward elements from the command of Lieut. Gen. George S.

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Campbell's Heroic Battle Told by Norwegian Seamen

Fifty survivors of a torpedoed Norwegian merchant vessel aboard the U. S. Coast Guard cutter Campbell saw their own sinking avenged when the cutter rammed and sank an enemy submarine in the Atlantic less than a month ago, First Naval District headquarters in Boston announced today.

The men from the Norwegian vessel also saw the Coast Guard cutter's depth charge attack on one of the other five submarines the Campbell battled on a convoy trip.

Part of the Campbell's duties, not mentioned in the original announcement of her sensational deed, was to act as a rescue ship. In the early morning hours of the same day that the cutter attacked its fifth and sixth submarines, including the one which she rammed, the Coast Guard boat picked up the survivors of the torpedoed Allied merchantman.

Captain Thrilled

The veteran captain of the Norwegian boat appeared to be more interested in the Campbell's assault on the submarines than in the loss of his own vessel, according to the Naval statement.

"It was a most exciting experience," the captain said of the cutter's activities, adding his praise of the manner in which her crew members conducted themselves in the action. "When she began to take water in her engine room, though, we couldn't help but feel for a while that the Campbell had 'got it,' too."

The Campbell was damaged below the waterline when Commander James A. Hirshfield, U. S. C. G., of Newton, Mass., and San Antonio, Texas, deliberately crashed her into the enemy submarine. The cutter remained afloat and was later towed by a tug to an East Coast port for repairs.

The torpedoed seamen had been drifting for four hours when the Campbell, which had just depth-charged her fourth submarine, arrived to rescue them. The Norwegian craft was torpedoed in the moonlight without warning. Three members of the crew were killed by the explosion, but all others aboard, though handicapped by the loss of three lifeboats, got away safely.

Awaiting Rescue

The men drifted for about a half hour, awaiting rescue after their radioed S. O. S., when a second explosion aboard their abandoned ship indicated that another enemy torpedo had found its mark.

Once aboard the Campbell the survivors had resettled comfortably when the first enemy submarine was sighted as the Campbell steamed to rejoin her convoy. Tension was suddenly high again and the survivors began to wonder what would happen to them.

After one submarine had been attacked and the second had been rammed and sunk, Commander Hirshfield ordered the transfer of the 60 survivors and part of his own crew to the Polish destroyer, Burza, The latter vessel had arrived in response to an S. O. S. and stood by until another warship came along to escort the Campbell back to port.

"We were all treated wonderfully on the Campbell, the Polish ship, and everywhere," the merchant captain said. "Now that we are back in the Untied States, we are all ready to board another vessel and continue as best we can to help get this war over."

38 Arraigned In U. S. Court In WPA Cases

Thirty-eight men were arraigned today on Federal indictments alleging conspiracy to defraud the United States and causing false pay rolls to be made, as a result of a sweeping investigation for the past year on the part of State Works Progress Administration officials. They appeared before Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., in the United States District Court.

Four others failed to appear in Court and Federal Marshals are rounding them up. Ten of the 38 who did appear pleaded innocent and 28 pleaded guilty. Bail was set that ranged all the way from $500 personal recognizance, to $1,000 with surety. Those who failed to appear were: Earl M. Ross of East Boston, Evan Bull of Bridgewater, William Campbell of Brighton, and Frank E. Noyes of Charlestown.

All cases were continued for disposition or trial later.

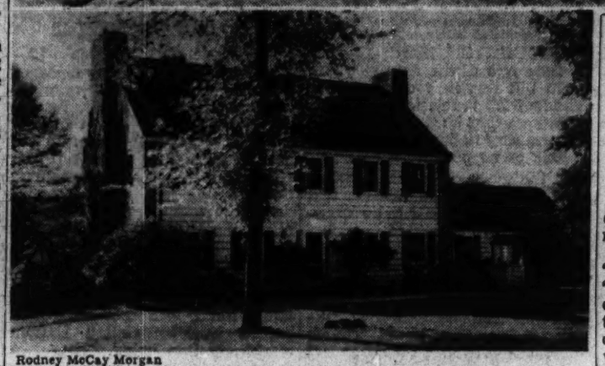
The indictments disclosed an alleged WPA pay-roll padding fraud which is estimated to have cost the Government $40,000 according to Arthur J. B. Cartier, Assistant United States Attorney. It involved six foremen, eight timekeepers and 28 laborers who were among 2,300 men employed on the Navy drydock project at South Boston over a period of about 18 months during 1941 and 1942. The charge is that men would be reported as working when they were not.

Timekeepers and foremen are alleged to have had an agreement, Mr. Cartier declared, whereby they received and shared $1.50 a day from the wages of each man who was credited with working when absent. A forty-third man, Patrick J. Dennehy of Roxbury, foreman for the WPA, was convicted in the United States District Court about four months ago of causing false pay rolls to be made, and sentenced to a term of 2½ years in the penitentiary.

Foremen named in the indictments were: David Cameron, of Roxbury; Joseph Delvisco, Roxbury; Philip Dibilio, East Boston; Patrick Morris, Roslindale; Sarkis Sarkisian, Roxbury; Howard Sheehy, South Boston.

Timekeepers named in the indictment were: Harry Anderson, West Roxbury; William J. Bayers, South Boston; John F. Callahan, Dorchester; Kaleel Kinan, Boston; Vincent Lamonica, East Boston; John J. Lennon, Dorchester; Earl M. Ross, East Boston; Thomas F. Russell, South Boston.

Gentleman Farms Join the War Effort



Rodney McCay Morgan

Two Great Estates Change Hands

Popular investments and aids to Uncle Sam in food and beef production are these typical farm-estates of New England that were hard to sell in peacetime, but now find ready buyers. (Top) Vista of 145-acre farm bought by Lester T. Sawyer in Sterling, Mass., Mt. Wachuset in the distance. Close to 11-room house in 30-acre orchard. Lower) William Lowe of Park Avenue, New York City, bought this farmhouse with 226 adjoining acres, in Scotland, Conn.

Meat Scarcity Is Again Acute This Week End

Continued from Page 1

could not operate on such a low margin.

By re-classifying them now as "commission merchants" or "wholesalers," these handlers of carload shipments of fresh vegetables will be permitted a markup of from 7 to 9½ per cent, which will enable them to continue in business, Mr. Alpert pointed out.

Will Ease Shortage

The question of fresh vegetables arriving in Boston also was discussed with the OPA officials in Washington. As a result, Lawrence J. Bresnahan, State OPA Director, last night announced that new dollars and cents price ceilings—to be made known today—had been placed on fresh vegetables at shipping points in Florida, Texas, and California. Such new ceilings gave promise of quickly alleviating the Boston shortage.

Most of the vegetables now reported scarce in the Boston market come from these areas, and, because higher prices could be obtained in other markets, had been diverted from New England, Mr. Bresnahan said.

The new price maximums will go into effect today, and this action is expected to assure the New England area of its fair share of available vegetables by eliminating the difficulties which have caused a diversion of supplies from Boston to other points.

While the scarcity continued to be acute today, nevertheless Terminal merchants were jubilant over the new OPA revisions, and looked for a marked improvement in conditions within a week or 10 days.

The bigger chain stores in Greater Boston were not so seriously affected by the shortage at the Terminal, since they receive their supplies from other sources. However, the Terminal shortage did mean an extra drain on their stocks by customers who had been buying from independent stores.

High prices prevailed generally in the vegetable field, with asparagus holding top place at $1.25 a bunch.

Other prices: Beets, mostly 15 cents; broccoli, 29 cents a pound; carrots, 9 to 10 cents a bunch; cauliflower, 45 to 60 cents a head; celery, 33 to 45 cents a bunch; lettuce, 12 1-5 to 18 cents; mushrooms, 59 to 75 cents a pound; spinach, 3 pounds for 45 to 50 cents; squash, 12 to 15 cents a pound; tomatoes, 21 to 30 cents a pound.

Fruits were: Native apples, about 25 cents for four pounds; Florida oranges average 30 to 34 cents; lemons, 44 to 55 cents, and pears, 5 to 10 cents each.

Food Production Cry Boosts The Sale of Large N. E. Farms

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Lester Sawyer of Leominster, Mass., has just bought a farm of 145 acres in Sterling where the land slopes away through miles of rich woodlands to the foot of Mt. Wachusett.

If there hadn't been a war going on, this announcement by Previews, Inc., national clearing house for realty transactions, could be passed off as just another fulfillment of the traditional family urge to own a place in the country.

But there is a war, and people like the Sawyers don't buy 11-room farm houses with 30 acres of orchards and more than 100 acres of pasturelands and timber, just to sit on the porch and view the scenery.

Thus, the Sawyer purchase typifies the new wartime farm-buying trend which R. M. Stearns, President of Previews, today described as a "surprise uplift to farm markets."

Two years ago, families were buying innumerable small farms at attractive prices to get away from the bustle of the city. Six months ago the farm market hit a wartime stride as seashore property owners bought up country places to move into the interior as a precaution against possible bombings along the coast.

Today, families like the Sawyers and New York's Park Avenue William Lowe, who just bought a 226-acre farm in Scotland, Conn., are taking over some of the biggest farm estates in New England under the urge to help meet the food shortage. The Sawyer farm at Sterling has stall space for 50 cows, blacksmith shops and a poultry house. The Lowe farm at Scotland is one of the State's most productive estates with 90 acres of pasturelands, 90 acres of good planting land, 35 cows and 40 young stock.

Thus the ever popular demand for New England farms is stronger than ever this Spring only the war has shifted the emphasis from recreation to the actual raising of crops, cattle and fruit growing, according to Mr. Stearns whose headquarters are in New York, but who was visiting Boston today.

All the way from Maine to Florida, Mr. Stearns noted an early upsurge in farm sales chiefly in the expensive, large-scale, farm-estate and the inexpensive farm with only a ramshackle house, but a lot of good crop-growing land. There are also some good buys in medium priced farms which usually sell well, although Mr. Stearns pointed out that prices are firm this Spring, that owners will hold the whip hand over the buyers in today's market.

"It is either the very big place or the very little place that is selling now," Mr. Stearns declared, "chiefly because families are looking for something that will carry itself. Businessmen with plenty of money are thinking in terms of helping Uncle Sam as well as a good investment protected against inflation. And on the other end, the family of small means wants to be sure that it eats, even though it must raise its own products."

Mr. Stearns found little tendency among summer home owners to get rid of their properties just because they didn't have the gasoline to reach them week ends or commute daily as usual. They know the war is only temporary, he said, and their country investments do not as a rule require much to carry in taxes. Some summer spots like Cape Cod, he said, have virtually been put out of the resort business by blackouts, and Army and Navy activities.

"You can still find what you want in the farm line," Mr. Stearns explained, "by a little shopping around. But don't expect to dicker with the owner. He can get his price these days, although it is still well within reason."

Realty Groups Active

Spring meetings of realty interests are forging to the front, with the Brokers Board of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange scheduled to a dinner-meeting at the Hotel Vendome on March 31, and the Apartment House Division of the Boston Real Estate Exchange slated for conference at the Engineers Club next Monday, March 22.

Next Tuesday, the first of a series of 10 lectures on real estate appraising conducted by the Massachusetts Board of Real Estate Appraisers will be held at Harvard Hall, Harvard University, with Charles W. Bowker, Jr., Trustee of the Board, discussing "Appraising as a Profession."

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-size oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration plus oil on hand Oct. 1 totals	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of March 18
2,000 gallons	1808
1,500 gallons	1206
1,000 gallons	804
500 gallons	403

1942 Called Bonanza Year For the Fishermen of N. E.

"There's gold in them thar gills," declared B. E. Lindgren, marketing specialist in charge of the Boston office of the Market News Service of the Federal Fish and Wildlife Service, in his review of the 1942 fisheries season issued today.

Discussing what is probably the most hectic year in the long history of the commercial fisheries, Mr. Lindgren refers to the period as "epic making" and one that "will have a lasting impression on those affiliated with the fishing industry."

Factors that dealt "punishing blows to the producing phases" of the industry were outlined and "the only redeeming feature" seen by Mr. Lindgren was the stimulated demand for fresh fish that prevailed throughout the year—at high prices. Vessel owners, dealers, and fishermen that were fortunate enough to remain in the industry, shared a golden return, he declared.

Landings of salt water fish at the Boston Fish Pier, and sold through the New England Fish Exchange, during 1942, were only 195,699,578 pounds, valued at $12,631,936, he said. This is a 36 per cent decrease in quantity as compared to 1941 when 303,559,638 pounds were landed.

Value Increases

The total value, however, was greater by eight per cent than in 1941. Factors responsible for the lower volume of landings during the year were numerous, the report said. The disagreement between operators of the large otter trawlers and the fishermen over the method of paying war risk insurance premiums caused a 42-day tie-up of a fleet of 45 large otter trawlers and six vessel draggers.

"This prolonged lay-up, which began Jan. 5 and lasted until Feb. 17, curtailed landings at an estimated 30,000,000 pounds" the report showed.

Labor disputes in the processing plants ashore also had their influence in cutting production to some extent.

Shortly after the vessels resumed fishing, a large part of the fleet was mustered into Federal service and lost completely to the industry. The fact that the majority of the vessels taken were heavy producers accounts for additional curtailment in the yield.

During 1942 a total of 90 fishing vessels was taken by the Federal Government from Massachusetts and Maine alone. In addition nine are known to have been wrecked and sunk. Only six new vessels entered the fishery. Six line trawlers were converted to dragger type vessels, two of which are still awaiting marine engines since converting over in April of 1941, the report continued.

Supply Difficulties

Difficulties in obtaining supplies, equipment, engines, and building priorities contributed to production curtailment. Wartime regulations, necessarily imposed and enforced, hindered operations, the report stated. Some of these included friendly and enemy alien restrictions and exclusions; closed ports; restricted fishing areas; and restricted use of ship radios and telephones.

Shortage of dock and processing labor retarded the handling of fish from the vessels, thereby impeding production. This shortage occurred through job switching and migration to other industries and defense plants, enlistments and inductions into the armed forces.

The surplus of fishermen caused by the withdrawal of vessels meant that the profits had to be divided with the fishermen who had been "marooned," the report said. This was accomplished by the institution of a stagger system which entitled the regulars to two trips to sea and one trip ashore. For those fishermen who worked consistently, 1942 was a bonanza year. It featured fabulous shares and broken records which are expected to stand for many a year.

All fishermen and waterfront workers were obligated to obtain and carry waterfront passes and photographs for identification purposes. Complete crew lists had to be prepared before sailing. Line trawlers were required to have at least 52 per cent citizens in the crew. Of the two fishermen in a dory, one could be a friendly alien if the other were a citizen.

War Job of American Industry Ranked With Seven Wonders

The job that American industry has done in converting from peacetime to wartime production should rank along with the seven wonders of the world and makes the confused, contradictoryness at Washington seem rather ludicrous in comparison.

Thus spoke Ralph W. Carney, Vice President and sales manager of the Coleman's Lamp and Stove Co. of Wichita, Kan., at a luncheon of the Executives and Sales Managers' Clubs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the Parker House today.

"No aviator who brings down an enemy plane, no troop of soldiers with honored, tattered, and shot-torn colors have a right to a greater pride than all these factories who have put away their peacetime tools and ties and, in less time than anyone could have believed and far less time than Germany guessed, have given us mass production of fighting planes and bombers, tanks, and guns, and ammunition. It was Hitler's and Hirohito's one grave miscalculation," he said.

We've learned a few things lately, he declared. There is no substitute for brains, intelligence, successful experience, and creative ability. Those who have held hands with the ones who have made exceptions to this rule, who have tried to cripple and hamstrings and literally to rob industry, might ask themselves where America would be today and to what degree of slavery we would now be submitting if it weren't for American businessmen, those with the "know-how," who literally speaking have reversed the old adage and have beaten our plowshares into weapons, he said.

"You may not be a manufacturer making weapons. You may not be a soldier in the fight. Don't think because of this there is nothing you can do. You can accept every obligation and duty that may be laid upon you. You can be an air raid warden—and take it seriously. You can support the Red Cross. You may be a home guard and you can certainly buy war bonds and stamps. If we can't create the weapons or shoot them we can at least pay for them," he said.

Grand Jury Drops Effort To Get Governor to Appear

The Suffolk County Grand Jury today accepted as final Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's refusal to appear before it but expressed "regret" that the Chief Executive claimed immunity from summons.

The Jury's position was stated in a letter sent to the Governor today. Previously the Jury had sent two written requests to the Governor asking him to appear before it in connection with investigations being conducted by the Jury under Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General.

Upon releasing the text of the Jury's letter, Governor Saltonstall said:

"The Grand Jury has accepted as final the position taken by me. So far as I am concerned, the matter is closed."

The Grand Jury's letter read:

"We acknowledge your letter of March 15 denying our request for reconsideration of the decision, originally communicated to us by Mr. Cotton, not to appear before this Grand Jury. In this letter you state that under our constitution the Executive Department possesses the 'power to judge what should or should not be done within its own department' — that the courts have 'no more right to interfere than has the executive under like conditions to interfere with the courts, of which the Grand Jury is a part,' and that therefore you 'must decline to appear before us.'

"We wish to make it quite clear that the Grand Jury has neither the desire nor the intention to interfere with the executive. We are unable to see in either of our communications to Your Excellency anything that might be misconstrued.

"As we informed you, we wish to have the benefit of your testimony on a matter of vital importance to the people of Boston and the Commonwealth. Furthermore, we wish to hear such testimony in legal and proper form. This we cannot do by adopting the suggestion of Your Excellency that we conduct this part of our inquiry by means of written communication or by some of us visiting you informally as citizens of the Commonwealth.

"We regret your decision not to co-operate with the Grand Jury. We are, as your communication states, citizens of the Commonwealth. We are deeply interested in its welfare, and as such citizens are attempting to perform our duties.

"We understand fully that, as a matter of law, you, as Chief Executive, are probably immune from the power of summons. We regret that your Excellency sees fit to claim this immunity, but under the circumstances we are obliged to accept your decision not to appear before us as final."

Parking Ban Sought

To help relieve serious traffic congestion in the vicinity of the Fore River shipyards in Quincy, particularly during hours when shifts change, the Quincy City Council has favored an ordinance prohibiting parking of automobiles on Washington Street between the Southern Artery and Chubbuck Street.

At the request of the Independent Union of Fore River Workers and representatives of the Navy, the Council indicated by a show of hands its unanimous approval of the parking ban. No vote can be taken until 10 days after its original proposal.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Rain

Boston and Vicinity: Rain; little change in temperature tonight; fresh winds.

Southwestern Maine: Snow, sleet and freezing rain; little change in temperature tonight; increasing winds becoming moderate to fresh.

New Hampshire: Snow and freezing rain in south portion; little change in temperature tonight.

Vermont: Snow mixed with rain and freezing rain; little change in temperature tonight; moderate to fresh winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut: Rain; little change in temperature tonight; increasing winds becoming fresh to occasionally strong along the coast.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 10:36 p. m.; height, 8.6 feet
Saturday, 11:13 a. m.; height 9.5 feet

Prosecution Continues Probe Into the Grove Club Ownership

Miss Jennie Welansky, sister of Barnett and James Welansky, two co-defendants who are being tried for manslaughter in Superior Court in connection with the Cocoanut Grove fire of last November, today testified that she owned real estate on Piedmont Street, upon which the night club is located.

She further told the Court that she had received the title to this real estate from her brother, Barnett, but that she couldn't remember when.

Whenever she received tax bills, Miss Welansky said, they were turned over to her brother, Barnett.

Miss Welansky, it was brought out, is a director of the Grove, but she said she had never attended any meetings or seen any stock. Miss Welansky, upon further questioning by the prosecuting attorneys, said she had visited the night club about a half-a-dozen times a year during the last five years. She never discussed Grove matters with her brothers, however, she said.

Preceding Miss Welansky to the stand this morning was Mrs. Catherine Welch Dunphy, who as Miss Welch, is listed on State records as a stockholder and clerk of the New Cocoanut Grove, Inc. She testified that whatever documents bearing her name were signed by her at the request of Barnett Welansky.

As the State sought to establish ownership and management, Mrs. Dunphy said that at no time did she see or have any stock nor did she take any minutes nor attend any meetings of the original and subsequent corporations operating the dine-dance place.

Thirteen years ago, she testified, she had gone to work as a stenographer in the law office of Barnett Welansky and Herbert F. Callahan, Barnett Welansky's counsel.

After leaving their employ three years ago, she returned when Barnett Welansky telephoned a request to sign papers in the fall of 1941, in connection with Grove business, she testified, under questioning by Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle.

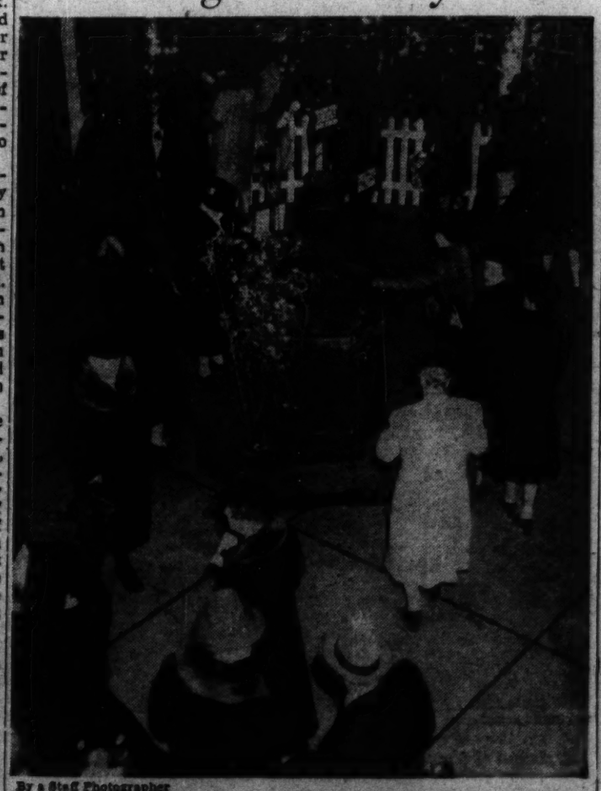
Mr. Callahan waived cross examination and she was excused as a witness as the court adjourned for its morning recess.

Today's session began with Mr. Callahan cross-examining Louis Epple, for 37 years Secretary of the Boston Licensing Board.

Mr. Epple declared that he had no personal knowledge of any record of the signing of an amended license last fall under which the enlarged Grove was operating at the time of the Nov. 28 fire. Mr. Doyle had asked the witness to show how and when the license with its amendment was issued for the enlargement of a new cocktail lounge and a basement bar. Assistant Attorney General Joseph K. Collins, assisting Mr. Doyle, averred that the certificate of license which Mr. Epple said must be posted on the premises, had not been found at the scene of the fire.

The Court announced that arrangements for continuing the trial on Saturday had been made in order to speed up the case for the benefit of the jury.

Collecting for Worthy Cause



By a Staff Photographer

Flower Show Visitors Patronize Wishing Well

In the most prominent position in Horticultural Hall is the now familiar Wishing Well, serving at a Flower Show for the third time. A decorative accent at the center of Great Hall, among fragrant exhibits, it is said to be a copy of an old wishing well in Britain. The money collected during the week is to beginvenie the American Red Cross. The Flower Show ends its eighth and final day Saturday at 10 p. m.

Events Around Greater Boston

Friday

Colby alumni are holding a dinner and reception in honor of Colby's New President, Julius Seelye Bixler, at the Hotel Lenox at 6:30 p. m. Open to the public.

Michael Karpovich will lecture on "Civic Art versus Art for Art's Sake" at the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Dr. Peter Debye will address the Harvard Chapter of the honorary Society of the Sigma Xi in the Fog Museum of Art on Quincy Street, Cambridge, today.

Saturday

"Contemporary Paintings" will be the subject of the lecture by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

"Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow" is the film which will be shown at the New England Museum of Natural History at 11a. m. and 3 p. m. Free to the public.

The regular meeting of the American Friends Service Committee will be held At the Friends Meeting House, 5 Longfellow Park, Cambridge, at 10 a. m.

The last lecture of the annual series of the Massachusetts Audubon Society will be given by Martin K. Bovey on "Adventures with Birds" in John Hancock Hall this afternoon. Free to the public.

Aram Zelveian will talk on "The Mediterranean Federation of Islam in the Postwar World" at the Twentieth Century Association luncheon at 1 p. m. The public may attend free the 2 p. m. lectures.

Clement A. Norton will speak on "The World Today" at the Greater Boston Gould Alumni Association Meeting at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, from 4:30 p. m. to 6:30 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 4

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Many Midwest Citizens Cling to Isolationism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Are Middle Westerners still isolationists?

That question is asked most frequently of those of us who travel outside this midland area.

The answer, most observers here would say, is that while attitudes on nationalism-versus-internationalism probably have changed little, the situation today, insofar as it may affect national policy, is not altogether unfavorable. That may sound like a paradox, but here are the facts.

One Chicago observer put it this way:

"Isolationism is not a political policy. It is a personal view, growing out of hundreds of personal experiences, chief of them being the experience of existing in a section geographically isolated from the rest of the world.

"One doesn't change overnight from being an isolationist, according to a true definition of the word, to being an internationalist. Many persons were changed by Pearl Harbor from opposing our entry into the war to an all-out support of the war. But those who previously failed to see the problems of the rest of the world as our problems weren't led, by that attack, suddenly to appreciate the fact of world interdependence. They simply recognized that we were in the war and had to win it."

The Illinois League of Women Voters warns: "A will to fight and win was born on Dec. 7, 1941, but an understanding of the complexities of an interdependent world does not come as quickly."

In other words, the farmer in Kansas who felt the war was none of our business still feels we could have avoided it. He is helping to fight the war. His son is fighting, and he is buying bonds and enduring sacrifices. But he is still an isolationist, because he thinks that after the war we can withdraw into our national shell again.

There are exceptions. There was the storekeeper in Indiana who was led to do a lot of reading, and who gradually extended his mental horizon and saw that inevitable interdependence. But a wide and constant study indicates that changes of this sort are infrequent.

Those who before Pearl Harbor were internationalist, an informal survey shows, today are more so. Some have progressed to this state. But most of those who were pre-Pearl Harbor isolationists, are post-Pearl Harbor isolationists, too.

A nation-wide public-opinion poll taken in December tends to support this. It shows that 73 per cent of the people are ready to take steps toward setting up a world organization. That coincides with most pre-Pearl Harbor surveys on questions, such as lend-lease, conscription, arming merchant ships, etc. There is, in other words, no change on the whole. The 27 per cent who now oppose world organization are the same 27 per cent who opposed the war. And as before, most of that 27 per cent is concentrated in the Midwest.

Some have pointed to the action of Representative Karl E. Mundt (R) of South Dakota, once an outspoken critic of the Administration's foreign policy, in proposing in Congress a bill to establish a postwar planning commission, as a significant about-face. It was an about-face, all right, and Mr. Mundt may see ahead so well that he has anticipated a change in sentiment among his constituents, but as it stands there is no tangible evidence that public opinion has so changed in South Dakota as to warrant such a move.

As a matter of fact, it is such developments that give the situation a rosier hue, in spite of the lack of any change in fundamental views.

Democratic Party leadership still is firmly in the hands of nonisolationists. That would be true even were revolting Southern Democrats to gain control. The only threat to present policy then would be from the Republican side. And as it stands now Republican leadership—at least outside Congress—likewise is predominantly nonisolationist.

The Republican candidate for Mayor of Chicago, George B. McKibbin, who, if elected, will have much to say about the Illinois delegation to the 1944 G. O. P. convention, is officially neutral, but leaning over a bit farther on the nonisolationist than on the isolationist side, insofar as personal conviction is concerned.

That enlightened G. O. P. leadership may not express itself sufficiently, though, to meet the challenge of a real isolationism test to come up in June, the vote on renewal of the reciprocal trade-treaty law. Voting on that will reveal the nationalist as opposed to the internationalist view, for opinion in this respect may be arrived at entirely independent of one's feelings on the questions of pacifism or race.

Meanwhile, there are other significant developments, such as the recent formation in Milwaukee—once called the nation's most German and most isolationist city, of a Committee for the Study of the Organization of Peace.

The so-called Streit "Union Now" plan is at least being discussed more widely in this section, and Clarence Streit himself, not a wishful thinker or an optimist, told this writer that he finds a much more sympathetic reception than even a year ago.

It is noted also that not only Mr. Mundt but Representative Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, similarly a "pre-Pearl Harbor" isolationist, has introduced in Congress a bill providing for a study of peace plans and making specific mention of the need for "co-operative action with other nations."

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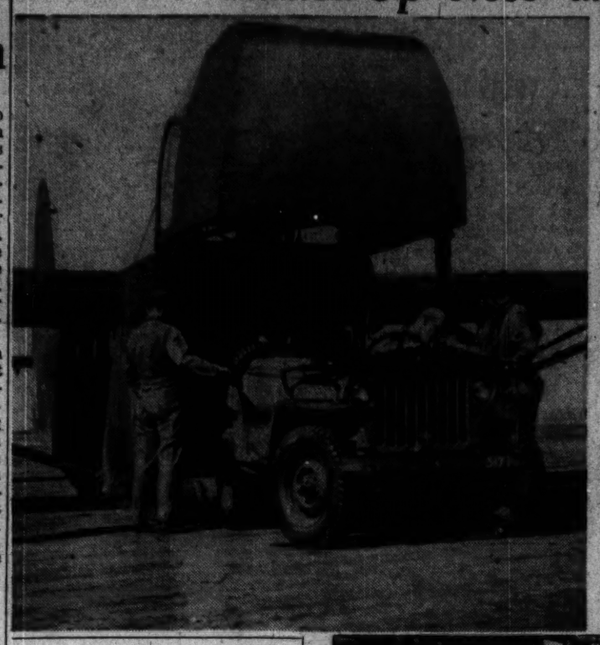
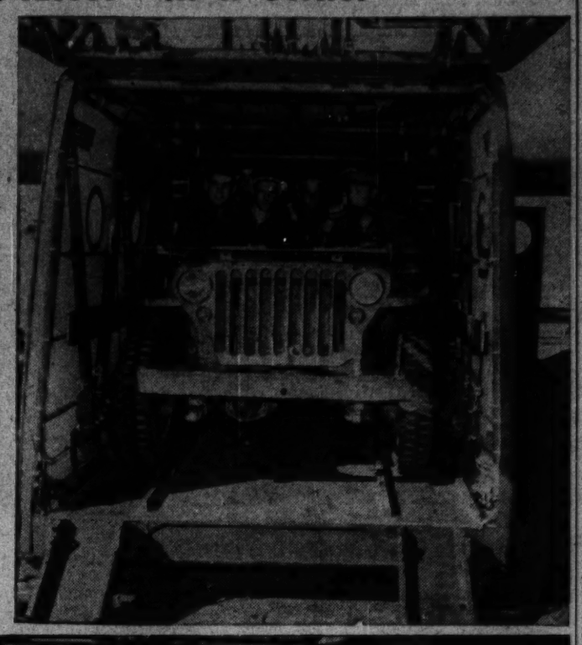
MAPS, GLOBES AND ATLASES—STREET FLOOR—ANNEX

BOSTON

Turned-Up 'Nose' an Asset—in a Glider





Associated Press

Pilots Taught to Handle 'Big Ones' at Victoryville Flying School

These pictures show glider pilots in training at the 2,200-acre Army Flying School at Victoryville, Calif. All volunteers, the men come from basic schools all over the United States where they have been taught the first phases of silent flight. When they arrive at Victoryville, they are judged ready to fly the "big ones," which include gliders large enough to carry 15 men or a jeep and crew. After advanced training is finished, the pilot is commissioned a flight officer and sent to a tactical outfit for combat duty. Upper left: Up goes the "nose," and in goes a jeep. Here a jeep is backed into a glider under its own power. The movable "nose" permits the jeep to be safely "tucked in" the glider. Upper right: A jeep with five men fits snugly into a glider as the student pilots learn new "wrinkles" in mass air transportation. Lower: Wearing their high-altitude flying togs, students crowd into a big glider, ready to take off behind their tow plane. There's room in these big gliders for 15 men.

House Orders Inquiry Into FSA and Oil

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP)—The House has ordered investigations of the Farm Security Administration and the petroleum situation, increasing to at least 15 the number of investigations projected this year and bringing a suggestion from the floor that a special committee is needed to "investigate the investigations."

House attachés said the inquisitiveness of the Chamber as evidenced by its desire to investigate various and sundry matters has reached a new all-time high.

The FSA investigation was sought by Representative Harold D. Cooley (D) of North Carolina and will be made by the following members of the House Agriculture Committee: Mr. Cooley, Chairman; John W. Flannagan (D) of Virginia, Orville Zimmerman (D) of Missouri, Stephen Pace (D) of Georgia, Clifford R. Hope (R) of Kansas, Anton J. Johnson (R) of Illinois and Ross Rizley (R) of Oklahoma.

It is necessary, Mr. Cooley told the House, because the FSA has adopted policies "that border on being communistic."

Suggesting the need for a committee to co-ordinate and investigate congressional investigators, Representative Usher L. Burdick (R) of North Dakota, declared the FSA is the only agency "the broken and dispossessed farmers have had to rely on."

The petroleum investigation will be made by a subcommittee of the House Interstate Commerce Committee. Originally started during the 76th Congress, it was continued two years ago and won another two-year extension by the latest action.

Previously, the House has ordered inquiries into the following subjects, among others:

Draft deferments; war costs; alleged subversive activities among federal employees; Government fiscal operations; merchant shipbuilding program; activities of government agencies to determine whether they violate congressional intent; wildlife conservation; the effect of the war program on small business; the Federal Communications Commission; unAmerican activities; utilization of federal employees, and the public housing and construction program.

Educators Open Convention on Air

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 19—For the next 10 days the nation's air waves will be filled with talk about schools, carried chiefly for the benefit of members of the American Association of School Administrators kept home from their annual convention by the war.

School administrators devised their "convention of the air" after canceling their seventy-third annual convention, to have been held in St. Louis, Mo., this month.

Participants in the 17 programs to be carried on the national radio networks between March 17 and 28, were drawn largely from speakers who were scheduled to speak on the St. Louis program, including Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker and Col. Hans Christian Adamson of Pacific raft fame; Roy Chapman Andrews, explorer; Leopold Stokowski, conductor; OPA Administrator Prentiss M. Brown; Charles P. Taft, Assistant director, Defense Health and Welfare Services; Orson Welles, actor, and Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commissioner.

Judge Sees Some Boys Preferring Jail to Draft

CHICAGO, March 19 (AP)—The opinion that some youths were deliberately committing crimes to avoid military service was expressed by Chief Justice John A. Sbarbaro of the Criminal Court recently when he sentenced five young men varying in age from 17 to 23.

"I can't help thinking some young men who are subject to military service are wantonly committing crimes to bring prison sentences upon themselves and avoid military service," he said. "In the past two months, I have repeatedly had to sentence to prison first offenders of draft age."

The prisoners received sentences of one to ten years. Four of them had pleaded guilty to holding up streetcar conductors. The fifth was convicted of auto theft.

Kaiser Doubts Miners Would Follow Lewis

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP)—Henry J. Kaiser, record-busting shipbuilder, has expressed conviction that the nation's coal miners, for patriotic reasons, would refuse to follow John L. Lewis "very long" if he should ask them to strike for a pay boost.

He advanced that opinion yesterday, before the House Labor Committee, said "something ought to be done" about preventing union jurisdictional disputes in wartime, but expressed opposition to dealing with absenteeism among war workers "except on a voluntary and free basis."

He was called before the Committee in connection with its study of the problems contributing to loss of man-hours in war industries as a result of workers taking unauthorized holidays.

I have no sympathy with jurisdictional disputes, the shipbuider said. "They are serious, they are becoming more serious. They do hinder the war effort, and something ought to be done about them."

He did not say, nor was he asked, just what should be done.

On the issue of absenteeism—a subject which has drawn substantial congressional attention during the past month—Mr. Kaiser indicated that he did not favor legislation at this time.

"I don't approve anything of a compulsory nature in this respect until we find the facts and the cause," he said, in response to a question by Representative Joseph Clark Baldwin (R) of New York.

Instead, he advocated a detailed study of the problem, a plant-by-plant survey of absenteeism, corrective action to eliminate such contributing factors as bad housing and poor transporttaion, and emphasis on a merit system to encourage workers to remain on their jobs. He said that one of his shipyards had helped eliminate absenteeism by awarding merit pins to workers with regular attendance records.

Prince Bernhard Visited Allied Air Force in Africa

Recorded by CBS

NEW YORK, March 19—Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands has visited advance air headquarters in North Africa and lunched with Gen. Bernard L. Montgomery, British Broadcasting Corporation correspodent Frank Gillard has reported from Cairo.

The Prince met many British and Dominion airmen stationed in Cairo during the air battles, said Mr. Gillard. He talked over their experiences with them. As a Spitfire pilot himself, he was very keen to see their machines and to discuss technical questions.

Before he left, the Prince went out on the airfield to meet some incoming pilots who had just carried out extremely successful attacks on an enemy armored column.

Costa Rica Greets Wallace As Knight of Pan-Americanism

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, March 19 (AP)—Hailed as "a knight of Pan-Americanism" by President Calderon Guardia at a state banquet last night, Vice-President Henry A. Wallace of the United States addressed his hearers in Spanish in reply, predicting that war would be abolished at the end of the current conflict.

Dr. Calderon Guardia, introducing Mr. Wallace, said the destinies of the world depend on the decisions of the United States more than of any other country.

"The Good Neighbor Policy," Dr. Calderon Guardia said, "has been constructing bridges of light and bonds of brotherhood throughout the continent."

Mr. Wallace addressed the Costa Rica Congress earlier in the day in Spanish.

His use of the language aroused enthusiastic praise. Both officialdom and the man in the street expressed admiration that someone in such a high post had achieved such fluency in a new language, when he had not learned it in youth.

Some Slips in Spanish

The Vice-President also conducted his press conference in Spanish, smiling on the few occasions when he stumbled in the use of words.

He told the Congress that the world after the war will produce a tremendous amount of goods which should be carefully organized to exchange the greatest quantity among the greatest number of people.

Mr. Wallace declared that the "freedom to exist" expressed a most important basis for postwar reconstruction.

"The world can be freed from misery only through well-defined economic laws proven through centuries and justly and sensibly applied," he said.

The Costa Rican President, who himself just returned from goodwill visits to Mexico and Cuba, greeted Mr. Wallace as he emerged from the plane. His cabinet and other high Costa Rican officials were at his side.

Gets a Good Press

School children cheering the visiting Vice-President lined the route to the Foreign Office to which Mr. Wallace and Dr. Calderon Guardia went from the airport to review thousands of organized workmen who turned out to see Mr. Wallace.

The morning press devoted roughly half its space to welcoming the Vice-President and one paper published 14 separate pictures of him.

Mr. Wallace is staying at the residence of American Minister Robert Scotten.

Offices were closed in honor of the Vice-President, whose visit was viewed officially and by the public as an event of major importance to the solidarity program of the American republics.

Flying here from Panama, Mr. Wallace requested the pilot to swoop low so he could view parts of the Pan-American Highway now under construction.

Mr. Wallace is not talking politics on his tour of Latin-American countries.

At a press conference shortly after his arrival here a local newspaper reporter asked him bluntly if President Roosevelt would run for a fourth term.

Mr. Wallace smiled and replied in Spanish:

"I am not a politician."

"The BANK for Me in '43" Turn to PAGE 7

Drafting Men and Women For Farm-Factory Urged

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP)—With the plea that America can save lives on the fighting fronts by making a greater effort at home, Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson has called for legislation to draft men and women, when necessary, to fill farm and factory jobs.

Earnestly he told the Senate Military Affairs Committee that the time had come when "wise and ordered" use of manpower is necessary and that no one must be allowed to say, "I do not choose to serve."

"I firmly believe," he added, "that not until there is imposed on every man and women the equal obligation to render service in the war effort will this country make the all-out war effort which is necessary and of which we are capable."

As Mr. Patterson urged this far-reaching step, it was disclosed that Secretary of War Stimson had registered fresh objections to a proposal by Representative Paul J. Kilday (D) of Texas to forbid drafting any married men in a State until all single men in that State have been called.

This measure is before the House Rules Committee. Representative Adolph J. Sabath (D) of Illinois, Chairman, said he had received a letter of opposition from Secretary Stimson but did not make it public. The War Department and Selective Service had objected earlier that the measure would be too difficult to administer.

Regarding the subject of absenteeism, Mr. Patterson acknowledged that poor housing and inadequate transportation undoubtedly were factors, but said, "I have never regarded them as valid excuses."

Before Mr. Patterson testified, Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont, author with Representative James W. Wadsworth (R) of New York of the labor draft bill, told reporters he had in mind changing from 18-50 to 18-65 the age limits of women who would be subject to call for work.

Rickenbacker Glum

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker predicts that an armed forced of 15,000,000 men would be needed to win the war.

"You hear talk about an 11,000,000-man army," he told a Red Cross rally. "I say it will take 15,000,000 Americans in uniform to do the job that needs to be done, for we have the only manpower left. It will take thousands of victories like we have had to date to win this war."

May Defer Rails

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP)—The Government is working on a plan to defer the drafting of key railroad workers.

Otto S. Beyer, Director of Transport Personnel of the Office of Defense Transportation, informed the Military Affairs Committee yesterday, that such a plan was being considered, but added that he did not believe the transportation situation was yeet serious enough to warrant blanket deferment of all transportation workers.

Farms Regain Help

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 19 (AP)—Operation of war plants in Arkansas is being retarded, at least temporarily, by a large scale "back to the farm" movement of workers, D. Palmer Patterson, U. S. Employment Director for Arkansas, said today.

He said proposed blanket deferment of agricultural workers from army induction was believed to be one of the major causes of the trend.

One plant lost 25 per cent of its workers in the past few weeks and some establishments' turnovers have been more than 30 per cent, Mr. Patterson said.

Travel Rationing In Near Future?

NEW YORK, March 19 (AP)—William M. Jeffers, Federal Rubber Administrator, predicted rationing of railroad travel in the near future in an address March 18 before the annual meeting of the Travelers Aid Society of New York.

Mr. Jeffers said he made the prediction in his capacity as a railroad man—he is President of the Union Pacific Railroad—and not as Rubber Director. He declined to amplify his remark when interrogated at the end of the meeting.

Complimenting the Travelers Aid Society on its work in behalf of servicemen in railroad stations, Mr. Jeffers said:

"I would like to see more activity when the boys are inducted into the services—when they are leaving home, many of them for the first time."

He added that if the Travelers Aid Society was not performing its present service "you can imagine what the Government would have to do."

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9. 300 Ways to Serve Eggs
10. 250 Ways to Serve Fresh Vegetables
11. 250 Delectable Desserts
12. 250 Ways of Serving Potatoes
13. 500 Tray Sandwiches
14. The Candy Book
15. 250 Refrigerator Desserts
16. The Cookie Book
17. 300 Delicious Dairy Dishes
18. 2000 Useful Facts About Food
19. Menus for Every Day of the Year

ON SALE IN ALL FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Women's Activities: Encouraging Bee Raising

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Perhaps you lack the courage—or whatever it takes—to raise bees yourself, but if you are a gardener, you can scarcely refuse this year to raise the plants that will provide the most food for your neighbors' hungry bees. Bees play an essential role on the national food assembly line, and their efforts must be encouraged.

Honey, yes, and beeswax. Both are needed, the one as a sugar substitute and the other to use instead of grease in machinery. But these are what you might call by-products of the main job done by bees—pollination of our food crops. Orchards and many garden crops are dependent on bees for pollination. The more bees, the better the fruitage. And since maximum fruitage is the aim of patriotic gardeners this year, the Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts is bending its efforts to make the public conscious of what plants are valuable to bees.

Blooms That Attract

"Many of the flowering plants which we normally use for color in our gardens are attractive to bees either for pollen or for nectar," explains Miss Marjorie Stearns, a member of the State Horticultural Committee.

She gave us a seasonal list of some of the most common. For early spring: crocus, snowdrop, scilla, winter aconite, chionadoxa. For late spring and summer: Nepeta (catnip), bee balm, evening primorse, Echinops (globe thistle), Eryngium, mallows, mullens, alliums, veronica, anchusa, purple loosestrife, hollyhocks, day lilies, all the pea family. For fall she mentioned asters, helenium, heliotrope, and spider plant.

Include as many of these in your garden as possible, and you will be helping to feed the bees. Delphiniums, monkshood, fall chrysonthemums, sweet rocket, and iris, on the other hand, are not of any value to bees, she says.

At the request of Mrs. Hollis Webster, State Horticultural Chairman, Miss Stearns has made a plan for a small perennial flower garden containing only flowers, shrubs, and trees which are attractive to birds and bees. This plan may be consulted in the library at Horticultural Hall. It is just an example not a perfect plan, according to Miss Stearns, but one that could be adapted in an informal way if you happened to have uneven ground.

Birds and Bees Co-operate

A landscape architect who studied horticulture for three years at Studley College, Warwickshire, England, Miss Stearns' advice on planting is sought by members of the Federation. In regard to this question of bees, she points out that birds and bees work together for the benefit of the garden and that the gardener should take them both into consideration. Bees are responsible for keeping the birds supplied with fruit, and birds help control the insect pests that menace garden crops. For best results in your victory gardens, provide an attractive menu for these friends, she urges.

Shrubs and trees of value to birds, especially in the winter, include buckthorn, hawthorn, shadbush, chokeberry, wild roses, blueberries, according to Miss Stearns.

Among the herbs which are most satisfying to bees, she says, are the hyssops and sages, thyme, hoarhound, burnette, comfrey, wild marjoram, germander, and white strawberry. She proposes that you work into your flower garden some of the herbs that have colorful flowers and effective foliage. The others can be incorporated in your vegetable garden.

You can help restore wild pasturage for the bees, too, according to Miss Stearns and Mrs. Webster. "Owing to tree cutting and drainage of waste areas, many plants have been destroyed that once gave nectar to bees," they point out. "When you dig up your flower garden to plant vegetables this year, take the nectar-bearing plants over to some waste land," they ask. "And you can do a lot," Mrs. Webster adds, "just by scattering a handful of clover seeds over that unsightly ash heap at the back of your lot—or your neighbor's."

Associated Press from United States Coast Guard

Their Daddy Bagged Six German Subs

Above: So Katherine and "Junior" Hirshfield, children of Commander and Mrs. James A. Hirshfield make-believe fight the dramatic battle all over again themselves with models of submarines and of their father's ship, the Coast Guard Cutter Campbell. They wait contentedly with their mother in their Newton home, in the knowledge that their hero-father is safe on shore recuperating from minor wounds and that some day soon he will open the front door and surprise them. Below: Commander James A. Hirshfield, U. S. C. G., commanding officer of the cutter Campbell which, besides rescuing 50 survivors of a Norwegian merchant vessel, depth-bombed five enemy submarines.

Girl Scout Camping in Wartime

Girl Scout camp directors from all over New England will gather at the Hotel Vendome tomorrow evening at 7:30 to discuss "Girl Scout Camping in Wartime." The main emphasis of the week-end conference will be on methods of training camp personnel so that Girl Scout camps may make the greatest possible contribution to the war program.

Stress this year will be laid on service—raising victory gardens, and aiding nearby farmers when the camp is located in an agricultural area. Although some camps experimented with gardens and Farm Aide projects last year, these will be new features in most camp programs.

Directors will be urged to extend camping opportunities to more girls, according to Miss Dema Kennedy, Camp Adviser for New England. This may be done, she says, by enlarging the capacity of camps and their staff. Last year 21,720 girls were served in the New England region.

Miss Kennedy and Miss Frances Morse, National Camp Adviser, will lead the discussions, and following the conference will give a one-week Established Camp Directors' course and a one-week Day Camp Directors' course. These courses will be held at the Vendome.

Mrs. Ulin to Tell About Federation

"The Boston City Federation Streamlined for War" will be the topic of discussion on the Federation's radio program tomorrow afternoon at 2:15 over WNAC. Mrs. Max R. Ulin, President, will be the speaker.

Representing 115,000 women, the Federation should be, Mrs. Ulin believes, a good cross section from which to judge Boston women's reactions to wartime conditions. Mrs. Benjamin F. Kraus is Radio Chairman.

New Raid Signals Success in Vermont

RUTLAND, Vt., March 19 (AP)—Vermont's first statewide blackout under the new air raid warning signal system was carried out successfully last night without confusion and only a few minor violations reported.

The entire state was blackedout out four minutes after the warning signal. Trains continued to run but operated with drawn curtains, and busses carrying defense workers parked with lights extinguished during the "danger" period.

Specialist Named

Benjamin F. Stacey, who has been Assistant Manager of the Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce for seven years, has become Assistant Recruiting Specialist at the regional office of the United States Civil Service Commission at the Federal Building for duration of the war. He is a graduate of Dartmouth and Amos Tuck School of Business Administration.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, March 20
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knicknacks.
3:15 p. m.—South American Soiree.
3:30 p. m.—Varied Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Music.
4:15 p. m.—Day Dreams.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—March of Mercy.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing chat.
5:30 p. m.—Concert Gems.
6:00 p. m.—News; Charles Dant's Orch.
6:15 p. m.—Melodic Strings; News.
6:30 p. m.—Music by Lavalle.
6:45 p. m.—"Uncle Sam"; drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Neighborhood Call.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn, News.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.

W43Z, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

2:30 p. m.—Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Themes and Variations.
5:00 p. m.—Sheelah Carter, News.
5:15 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
7:15 p. m.—Yankee Starlets: songs.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—The Barries: Willard Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"The Cisco Kid," drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Double Trouble Nothing," John Red King, mc.
10:00 p. m.—Network Sports.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:30 p. m.—Music Without Words; Bob Stanley's Orchestra.

Army Wounded List Includes N. E. Men

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP)—Fifteen New Englanders were included in a War Department list of 166 members of the United States Army wounded in action.

The list, made public today, included casualties in the Asiatic, European, North American, North African, Pacific and Southwest Pacific areas.

The wounded and next of kin:

North Africa

Connecticut

Chiappinelli, Private Leopold J.—Mrs. Mary Chiappinelli, mother, New Canaan.
Reynolds, Private James T.—Mrs. Mary D. Reynolds, mother, Brandford.

Maine

Regina, Private Edward F.—Walter Regina, father, Biddeford.

Massachusetts

Danforth, Private, First Class William E.—Mrs. Marie T. Danforth, wife, Jamaica Plain.
Davenport, Private Edward F.—Mrs. Annie R. Davenport, mother, North Abington.
Di Palma, Staff Sergeant Angelo S.—Mrs. Mary Di Palma, wife, Malden.
Gregory, Private Clarence J.—Mrs. Elda Gregory, wife, Lynn.
McDermott, Private Robert J.—Mrs. Bertha McDermott, mother, Medford.
Muggleton, Private, First Class George A.—Mrs. Annie Muggleton, mother, New Bedford.
Shattuck, Private, First Class Harry B.—Mrs. Carry E. Shattuck, mother, East Pepperell.
Vorce, Private Enville B.—Mrs. Jennie Vorce, mother, Orange.

Pacific Area

Connecticut

Pugsles, Second Lieutenant Anthony D.—Mrs. Hedwig Pugsles, mother, East Hartford.

Massachusetts

De Furia, Private, First Class Joseph—Mrs. Concordia de Furia, mother, Somerville.
McCann, Private, First Class Gordon J.—Leo McCann, brother, Cambridge.

Rhode Island

Medeiros, Private Angelo—John Medeiros, father, Bristol.

Canadian War Cake Long-Time Favorite

EDITOR'S NOTE: *There will be published each Friday in this column one or two recipes for the use of foods we are being encouraged to include in our menus. The recipes are being supplied through the co-operation of Mrs. Fred Y. Marshall of Milton, Chairman of the American Home Department of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.*

The following is from Mrs. Charles G. Akin, who is a charter member of the New Bedford Woman's Club and now its Chairman of International Relations. It was originally used during World War I, she says.

Canadian War Cake

1 cup brown sugar
1 cup hot water
½ package seedless raisins
½ teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon clove
½ teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon lard

Cut raisins in half. Combine materials in saucepan and boil 5 minutes after it begins to bubble. Cool. Add
¾ teaspoon baking soda dissolved in
1 teaspoon hot water. Stir in
1½ cups sifted flour

Turn into greased bread pan and bake in moderate oven [350° F.] about 45 minutes. Cake is better at the end of the week. It ripens as does all fruit cake.

Wife of Cutter Campbell Hero Awaits Return

The wife of Commander James A. Hirshfield, wounded skipper of the U. S. Coast Guard Cutter Campbell, has no idea at the moment when she will see her now famous husband. "The days simply crawl," she said today. "I suppose when he does get leave, he'll just come in; that's the way it usually is.

"Although I know he's all right," she said, "it's terrible having him become famous all of a sudden and not being able to talk it over together."

Mrs. Hirshfield, the former Marjorie Prentis of New London, Conn., and their two children, Katherine and James, Jr., live in Newton. She got first word of the dramatic engagement when her husband wrote her, "In spite of anything you may have heard, I am perfectly all right except for a sore head and a little stiffness." She had heard the usual rumors, she said, concerning a cutter having been sunk with all hands lost, but the first definite news she had concerning the Campbell's feat was Wednesday night after she returned from the movies and read the newspapers.

The Campbell, under Commander Hirshfield's direction, depth-bombed five German submarines and shelled, rammed, and sank a sixth, in a brief 12-hour period in the Atlantic recently. All hands came out of the engagement safely, except Commander Hirshfield, who received shrapnel wounds.

The communiqué from the Navy announcing the outcome of the engagement was thought to be the most dramatic yet to come out of this war.

Commander Hirshfield is a Texan and a graduate of Texas University. He has a Bachelor of Laws degree from George Washington University. He and Mrs. Hirshfield met and married in 1933 while he was teaching Spanish at the United States Coast Guard Academy in New London.

While commanding the cutter Onondaga off the Pacific Coast, Commander Hirshfield directed the rescue of the crew of a wrecked Japanese merchant vessel. For this he received a plaque from the Japanese Government, which he returned with thanks and the explanation that he could not accept special recognition for doing his duty.

Christian Science Programs
For Sunday, March 21

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
5:15 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc and 9.70mc, Christian Science Program under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Price Administration's Head High Lights Radio Tonight

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Prentiss M. Brown, head of the Office of Price Administration, is guest speaker tonight at a meeting of the American Association of School Administrators. Mr. Brown's subject is "Price Control and the Schools," NBC-WBZ, 10:30 p. m.

As its contribution to Victory gardeners, the Cities Service Concert program tonight presents Dr. Elbert K. Fretwell, Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America, who will give helpful advice to amateur gardeners. The musical format of the program remains unchanged, with Dr. Frank Black conducting the orchestra and chorus; Lucille Manners, soprano, and Ross Graham baritone, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Saturday

Rudolph Ganz conducts the Young People's Concert by the New York-Philharmonic Symphony. Nancy Schaefer, pianist, and Richard Bonelli, baritone, are soloists. Miss Schaefer plays the scherzo and finale from Ernest Schelling's Suite Fantastique. Mr. Bonelli sings several songs, including three Chinese Mother Goose Rhymes by Bainbridge Crist. Orchestral selections are the Overture to Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro"; the second movement from Hanson's "Nordic" Symphony; variations on "Pop Goes the Weasel"; and Sousa's "The Stars and Stripes Forever," CBS-WEEI, 11:05 a. m.

The NBC String Quartet plays Brahms' Quartet in C Minor, Opus 51, No. 1, NBC-WBZ, 10 a. m. On the same station at 1:15 p. m. Beethoven's "Septet for Strings" will be heard on "Melodies for Strings." Other selections are Mendelssohn's "Songs Without Words," and Czibultia's "Love's Dream After the Ball."

The Metropolitan Opera Company will continue its current radio season for another five weeks. Today's program is Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana" with Zinka Milanov, Helen Olheim, Francesco Valentino, Frederick Jagel and Anna Kaskas, singing the leading roles. Leoncavallo's "Il Paglicacci" follows with Licia Albanese, Giovanni Martinelli, Leonard Warren, John Dudley, Walter Cassel in the leading roles, Cesare Sodero conducts both operas, BLUE-WHDH, 2 p. m.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Richard Burgin, in the absence of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, plays Vladimir Dukelsky's new Violin Concerto, and Haydn's Symphony in C Minor, No. 95. Ruth Posselt is violin soloist, BLUE-WHDH, 8:15 p. m.

Sunday

Efrem Kurtz conducts the New York-Philharmonic Symphony in a program consisting of four movements from the ballet suite of Prokofieff's "Romeo and Juliet"; Tchaikovsky's Sixth Symphony in B minor (Pathetique); Overture from Mendelssohn's "The Wedding of Camacho" and "Batuque," a Negro dance by Fernandez, CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

Leopold Stokowski presents Darius Milhaud's Symphony on the NBC Symphony Orchestra program. The concert continues with Mr. Stokowski conducting the orchestra in his own transcription of Moussorgsky's "Pictures at an Exhibition," NBC-WBZ, 5 p. m.

Katharine Cornell and Lillian Gish are guests on the Red Cross Program, "That They Might Live," NBC, 12:30 p. m., WBZ, by recording, 1 p. m.

Harold S. Rowe, head of the Food Rationing Division of the OPA will discuss Meat Rationing on "Washington Reports on Rationing," NBC-WBZ, 3 p. m. A second guest will be Mrs. Philip Crowley, a member of the OPA staff.

Speakers on the Northwestern University Reviewing Stand will discuss "What Next for Russia," MBS-WNAC, 12 noon.

"Education for Freedom" is the subject of the University of Chicago Round Table Discussion, NBC-WBZ, 2 p. m.

Four United States Senators, Carl A. Hatch, New Mexico; Lister Hill, Alabama, Joseph H. Ball, Minnesota, and Harold H. Burton, Ohio, who are also sponsors of a Senate "Resolution to Maintain Peace" will appear on American Forum of the Air, to make their appeal for immediate and post-war American collaboration with the United Nations, MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

16-Week Terms Is Dartmouth Plan

HANOVER, N. H., March 19 (AP)—Dartmouth College announces adoption of a new wartime calendar to co-ordinate the College terms with the schedule of semesters which will prevail when Army and Navy units are trained on the premises.

The calendar will consist of three 16-week terms, beginning July 1, and an inter-session from May 10 to June 26 to permit seniors who have finished seven semesters to complete their major programs and obtain degrees.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, March 21

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

War Job Lure For Teachers Hits Schools

A crisis in the schools, due to a teacher shortage so serious as to indicate to some school leaders a sign of educational collapse, is disturbing educators throughout New England.

In the schools of America more than 100,000 qualified teachers have left to enter the Armed Services or wartime industries since the war began, and New England's schools have borne their full share of this shortage. The supply of well trained but inexperienced teachers, furthermore, has been inadequate to meet the need.

In an effort to pool expert opinion as to what can be done for New England schools, and to take steps toward a long-range wartime program seeking to carry education through this crisis, a delegation of New England educators is meeting today at the Statler in a conference on teacher supply, called by Harvard University and Boston University working jointly, with Dr. Alfred D. Simpson, Associate Professor of Education, as Chairman.

All New England Represented

Delegates from each of the New England States are taking part in the meetings, which are "in the nature of round-table discussion or open forum and not those of a steered convention," Dr. Simpson said.

These delegates were sent by the State Departments of Educationi of the New England States and by the state teachers colleges. Colleges and universities throughout New England which have education departments or schools have also sent delegates.

The conference opened with an informal survey of the teacher shortage in each State, and discussion of possible sources of supply.

Other Problems Considered

Problems of recruiting adequately educated persons in the face of other wartime needs were then taken up, together with building up minimum essential standards of training or a program of required refresher courses. The question of salaries is expected to come up for a thorough going over. The availability of war plant jobs and the persistent low level of teacher salaries has been a main cause of the crisis in education, Dr. Simpson explained.

By means of reports and possible action before the close of the day, the conference will contribute to the session on teacher shortage held tomorrow at the convention of the Harvard Teachers Association. It is also expected to take action on some means for continuing to deal with this problem in New England, Dr. Simpson said.

New Englanders Named for High Academic Honors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., March 19—New England students who have achieved high academic distinction were announced yesterday by Dean Lucy Wilson at the Honors Day celebration of Wellesley College in Memorial Chapel. Guest speaker of the afternoon was Ada L. Comstock, President of Radcliffe College.

Students achieving the high academic distinction are:

Senior Durant Scholars—Marjorie Bowen, Rehoboth, Mass.; Mary F. Buck, Manchester, N. H.; Margaret M. de Le Vin, Wellesley Hills, Mass.; Teresa Guillen, Wellesley, Mass.; Ruth E. Langer, Brookline, Mass.; Geraldine I. McKinley, Wellesley, Mass.; Marjorie S. Myerberg, Newton Center, Mass.; Katherine Wyman, Winchester, Mass.; Theresa Zezzos, Quincy, Mass.

Junior Durant Scholars—Helen Field, Watertown, Mass.; Rosamond V. Gethro, Watertown, Mass.; Henrietta Hicks, Greenwich, Conn.; Rosalind Friedman Shalek, Roxbury, Mass.; Mary Vardoulakis, Hartford, Conn.

Senior Wellesley College Scholars—Jane Behnke, Wakefield, Mass.; Clara E. Bettes, Lonsmeadow, Mass.; Frances R. Brezner, Newton Center, Mass.; Helen Joy Fowle, Thetford, Vt.; Anne K. Heller, Wellesley, Mass.; Cynthia H. Leland, Natick, Mass.; Shirley E. Letts, Old Greenwich, Conn.; Laura Lee MacGillivray, Everett, Mass.; Jean L. Potter, Manchester, N. H.; Jean Roberts, Newton Highlands, Mass.; Mildred J. Rosenberg, Bangor, Maine; Sally Stover Taylor, Fall River, Mass.

Junior Wellesley College Scholars—Louise M. Ginsburg, Brookline, Mass.; Anne E. Johnson, Waltham, Mass.; Marilyn Mayburg, Newton Center, Mass.; Elizabeth A. Nichols, Winchester, Mass.; Pauline S. Presson, Gloucester, Mass.; Doris R. Rubin, Framingham, Mass.; Sylvia T. Winer, Haverhill, Mass.

Fellowship Awards, announced by Dean Ella Keats Whiting, are:

Alice Freeman Palmer Fellowship to Miriam Lashley, Wellesley College, 1942, of Tulsa, Oklahoma; Fanny Bullock Workman Scholarship to Teresa Grace Frisch, M. A., Wellesley College, 1942 of Wellesley; Anne Louise Barrell Fellowship to Roslyn Clara Brogue, B. A., University of Chicago, 1937, of Chicago, Illinois; Horton-Hallowell Fellowship to Harriet Coverdale Marsh, B. A., Wellesley College, 1941, of New York City.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:20 p. m.—Into Battle. GSI, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—War Review. "The War on Land"; Capt. Cyril Falls. GSI, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—"The Truth Of It Is." VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—World Affairs: Talk by Wickham Steed. GSI, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News & Views. GSI, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Guatemala—9:15 p. m.—Music, Commentary. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth Of It Is." VLQ3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ6, 9.58 meg., 41 m.
Chungking—10:00 p. m.—News in English; Music. XGOY, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Newsreel. GSI, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Spanish Comedy. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

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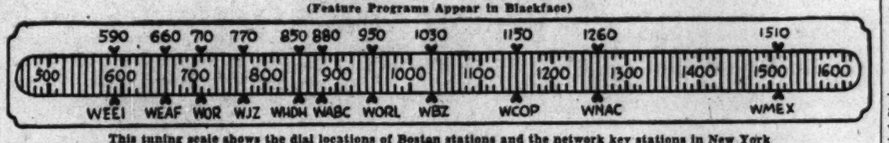
Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 'David Harum'; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Philadelphia Orchestra;	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Eugene Ormandy, conductor	Popular songs
3:30 'Hollywood'; 'Post'	Winter Serenade	'Pepper Young's Family'	Philadelphia Orchestra	"Do You Know?"; Quiz
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"		"Do You Know?"; Quiz
4:00 Eliz'b'th Bemis, news	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife"	Philadelphia Orchestra	Henry Busse's Orch.
4:15 Religious service	Newscast	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Uncle Sam: drama	Freddie Slack's Orch.
4:30 Red Cross Program	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones" sketch	Musical Roundup	Will Bradley's Orchestra
4:45 Talk; Mount'n Music	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"	Themes and Variations	Charlie Spivak's Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Dick Stabile's Orchestra
5:15 Date Book; Follies	Dick Tracy: sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45 Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00 News comments	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Light Classics: music
6:15 'Today at Duncans'	News Highlights	The Answer Man	Press Roundup; Sports	Sportscast
6:30 Walt Cassell's Songs	'This Is My Story'	Music for Moderns	News from Abroad	Dance orchestra
6:45 News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 Four to Go: variety	Victor Borge; Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 'Our Secret Weapon'	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	News of the World	"Yankee Starlets": songs	Richard Salinger, news
7:30 'Easy Aces': comedy	"The Lone Ranger";	Red Cross Dramatization	"Halls of Montezuma"	"Lest We Forget"; drama
7:45 "Mr. Keen"; drama	western drama	John Barry, comments	Marine Symph. Or.; cho	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 Kate Smith Show:	Earl Godwin, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News"	Park Street Church
8:15 chorus; band	Dinah Shore, in person	Graham; F. Black's Or.	The Barries: Willard Trio	Services
8:30 "Adventures of the	"Meet Your Navy"; mu	"His Parade"; M ark	"The Cisco Kid"; drama	Park Street Church
8:45 Thin Man"; News	sical variety show	Warnow's Or.; soloists	"The Cisco Kid"; drama	Excursions in Science
9:00 "Playhouse"; drama	"Gang Busters"; sketch.	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Haydn:
9:15 "Playhouse"; drama	"Gang Busters"; sketch.	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	Concerto for Harpsichord and Orchestra
9:30 'That Brewster	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"People Are Funny";	Double or Nothing; quiz	Classical Album; Olym-
9:45 Boy"; comedy serial	Dance orchestra; Talk	Quiz Show; Art Baker	show; J. R. King, m. c.	
10:00 "Caravan"; Lanny	John Gunther, news	Tommy Riggs and Betty	Network Sports	pics - Baltimore Coast
10:15 Ross; George	Gracie Fields, songs	Lou: music; guest	Network Sports	G'd hockey game; News
10:30 Gibbs; H. Gardner,	World's Most Honored	Frankie Brown, talk	Network Sports	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45 News; World War II	Music	Elmer Davis, comments	Network Sports	Jimmy Lunceford's Orch.
11:00 News; Cecil Brown.	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	News; "Nocturne"	News Service	Shep Field's Orchestra
11:15 Rideout; Songs	Harry Greene's Orch.	'What Can I Do?'; drama	Record'd Sports Program	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:30 Sid Sudy's Orch.	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Music Without Words;	Day's End; music
11:45 Sid Sudy's Orch.	Elmer Davis, recorded	Music You Want	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Day's End; News

Saturday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15 "Hit the Deck"	Newscast	Dress Parade	News Service	
7:30 Music; News	Musical program	News Service	"Fiesta"; music	
7:45 News; War summ'ry	Musical program; News	Jack Dalton, songs	"Good Morning"; talk	
8:00 News of the World	Tune Up Time	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Uncle Sam"; drama	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Morning Watch; religious
8:30 Carl Moore; variety	Musical Highlights	News Service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore; News	News; Morning Notes	Frankie Master's Orch.	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue.	"Breakfast Club"	"As You Like It";	News; Ruth Moss	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 590 Presents	"Breakfast Club"	"As You Like It"; News	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Treasury Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Spotlight Revue"	Studio speaker
9:45 Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	Treasury Star Parade	"Musical Roundup"	Studio speaker
10:00 "Youth on Parade";	Legion Auxiliary Talk	NBC String Quartet	News; Rainbow House;	Musical program
10:15 music; drama	Air Express Music	NBC String Quartet	juvenile program with	"Handy Andy"
10:30 Army Relief Fund;	Fishermen's Program	Four-H Club Program	Bob Emery	Shopping With Marie
10:45 U. S. Navy Band	Betty Moore, talk	Three Sisters, songs	Clemons' Radio Rangers	Mason
11:00 News; N. Y. Philharmonic Young	Bess's Village Canteen	Dramatic sketch	Studio speaker	Adele Bailey, stories
11:15 People's Concert;	"Lone Star Ramblers"	Dramatic sketch	You Want to Be a Wave	Musical program
11:30 Rud. Ganz, cond.	"Musical Hits"	Coast Guard on Parade	U. S. Army Band	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45	"Musical Hits"	Coast Guard on Parade	U. S. Army Band	News report
12:00 Theater of Today;	Newscast	News; Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15 drama; guest	Bond Wagon Quiz	Man on the Farm	The Pepper Shaker	The Pepper Shaker
12:30 'Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	Man on the Farm; News	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45 wood"; drama	Hour; talk; music	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 Country Journal	Air Express Music	Beverly Mahr, songs	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15 Country Journal	Studio String Concert	Melodies for Strings	Coast Guard on Guard	Italian Melodies
1:30 News Service	Studio String Concert	All Out for Victory	Henry Jerome's Orch.	Parade of Bands
1:45 Red Cross Program	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Henry Jerome's Orch.	Parade of Bands
2:00 News; "Of Men and	Metropolitan Opera:	Roy Shield and Company	Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15 Books"; speaker's	Mascagni's "Cavalleria	Roy Shield and Company	"Easton's Future"; talks	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30 Spirit of '43; "Negro Women at War"	Rusticana"; Zinka	Roy Shield and Company	Mutual Goes Calling	Leatherneck Parade
2:45	Milanov; Helen Olheim;	'The Family at War'; dr.	Musical Roundup	News Service
3:00 Canada Lee, Narrator	Francesco Valentino;	Air Force Military Band	Concert Orchestra	Hawaiian Music
3:15	Frederick Jagel; Anna	Air Force Military Band	Concert Orchestra	Popular songs
3:30 F. O. B. Detroit	Kaskas. Leoncavallo's	News; Hats Off to Woburn	William Agar; talk	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45 Buffalo Serenade	"Il Pagliacci" with Licia	Carl Ravazza's Orchestra	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00 Joseph C. Harsch	Albanese; Giovanni	Matinee in Rhythm	Elmer Davis, comments	Les Brown's Orchestra
4:15 Report from London	Martinelli; Leonard	Matinee in Rhythm	String Ensemble	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
4:30 United We Stand	Warren; J. Dudley; W.	Minstrel Melodies	Sports Matinee	Count Basie's Orchestra
4:45 We Stand; Music	Cassel; C. Sodero, cond.	Minstrel Melodies	Sports Matinee	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra
5:00 Cleveland Orchestra,	Trapp Family Interview	Dramatic sketch	Navy Bulletin Board;	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
5:15 Artur Rodzinski,	Joe Rines' Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	with Glen Gray's Or-	Andrews Sisters, songs
5:30 conductor	Joe Rines' Orchestra	Three Suns Trio	chestra; songs	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
5:45 Cleveland Orchestra	Girard Hall, 'cellist	Adventures in Research	Navy Bulletin Board	News reports
6:00 News comments	Concert Strings	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Light Classics: music
6:15 Drama: Song Shop	Newscast	Dinner Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports Stories
6:30 Frazier Hunt, songs	Alec Templeton; Talk	Garden Gossip	Musical Rendezvous	Erskine Butterfield's Or.
6:45 Bobby Tucker, songs	Pete Hesman's Orchestra	Eyes-Ears Air Force	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 Report to Nation	'This Is My Story"; dr.	'The Day of Reckoning';	American Eagle Club in	"March to Victory"
7:15 Report to Nation	Message of Israel	drama: Trial of Laval	London; variety show	News Service
7:30 Bob Hawk; 'Thanks	Message of Israel	Ellery Queen; detective	Concert Album	Carol Bruce, songs
7:45 to the Yanks"	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	dramatization; guests	Fred Lang, news	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 Sanderson and	Roy Porter, news	"Abie's Irish Rose";	Treasury Star Parade	Ann Hiaro, pianist
8:15 Crumit; quiz	Reuben Bywater Orch.	comedy serial	Valley Hurd, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30 Hobby Lobby	Richard Burgin, conductor; Ruth Posselt,	"Truth or Consequences";	Upton Close, Comments	Uncle Bill; talk
8:45 Hobby Lobby; News		quiz program	Frankie Masters' Orch.	Uncle Bill; talk
9:00 "Your Hit Parade";	violin soloist	National Barn Dance:	Chicago Theater Marion	Classical Album: Mendel-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Edward Tomlinson, news	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	Clair; Eugene Conley;	ssohn's "Midsummer
9:30 Orch.; vocalists	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	"Can You Top This?";	Laurette Fillbrandt; or-	Night's Dream"
9:45 "Saturday Night	Orch.; Paul V. McNutt	comedy quiz	chestra; speaker	Classical Album

Simmons Postwar Forum Replaces 'Current Events'

In a small lecture hall at Simmons College, with the broad-armed chairs arranged as in an amphitheater, a hundred or more girl students listen attentively for half an hour each Wednesday noon while various professors and instructors discuss postwar planning. Then they turn on their instructors with questions that would surprise you for good judgment and degree of perception.

It is distinctly a scene out of twentieth century America, this program of peace planning discussions. It originated with the students themselves. It seems it is the custom at Simmons to permit the students a Curriculum Committee for the purpose of criticizing the course of study and suggesting improvements. One of the suggestions to come out of last year's Committee was "a course in current events."

The professors didn't think much of the old-style rehash of the newspapers, called current events courses. So they substituted this series of 12 weekly discussions on plans for a postwar world.

Beginning Feb. 17, it has worked out admirably. Attendance is entirely voluntary and, for many of the students, means going without lunch hour. Yet more students come every week. Yesterday there were about 135.

Ruled by Informality

A mimeographed list of the topics is given out, with a suggested four or five questions under each subject. But largely these questions are superfluous. So are the extra professors who began attending with the idea that if the questioning bogged down, they could get it going again. They haven't had to fill in even once. They keep on coming but only because they find it so interesting.

Simmons is said to be the only college in this section conducting such discussions, but their success will probably spread the idea to other institutions of learning around Boston. These things get about.

And they should. The mood of these discussions at Simmons is wholly informal, and is as though the professors were sitting at leisure in their own offices, tearing world affairs apart and looking them over, and at the same time allowing the students to sit in on the session with them. It brings teachers and students together as few things could. No attempt is made to "lecture to" the students. The professors talk as though to minds of equal maturity with their own.

No attempt is made, either, to convert the students to any particular cause—such as, for instance, the League of Nations, or Federal Union, or anything of that sort. No one has any special ax to grind, the professors assured us.

Well-Versed Leaders

Within the faculty was found sufficient material to supply each discussion with two leaders who were versed in the subject under consideration. G. Nye Steiger, Professor of History, lived and taught for 13 years at St. John's University, Shanghai, and, having studied and written on Chinese affairs ever since, was uniquely suited to engage in the session on Japan and East Asia yesterday. Sharing the rostrum with him was Phillip Sydney deQ. Cabot, New Zealander and Professor of Psychology and Philosophy, who easily carried the Australian and New Zealand end of the talk.

Robert P. Benedict, instructor in history of economics, who helped lead the discussion last week about Germany and Italy, was born in Nuremberg and lived and taught school there until 10 years ago.

Robert C. Rankin, Assistant Professor of History, lived and taught for six years in India at Luknow Christian College. He will be one of the discussion leaders on April 21 when the subject is "Colonies, Mandates, and Dependent Areas."

Connecticut 'Black Market' Punishment Proves Severe

The Week in Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., March 19—A $4,000 fine and a six months' suspended jail sentence were convincing evidence this week that the "black market" is operating in Connecticut and that the Federal courts do not propose to treat it lightly.

In the State's first "black market" prosecution, Irving Bercowetz was found guilty by United States District Court Judge J. Joseph Smith on eight counts of violating the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942. Judge Smith said he was being lenient when he fined the man $4,000 and suspended the jail sentence. An employee of the market was fined $200.

The Bercowetz prosecution was the work of the Office of Price Administration, who called the case to the attention of the district attorney's office. This week another agency entered the "black market" picture. Under orders of Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, it was announced that Fitch L. Brennan, State Director of the Food Distribution Administration, would issue permits for slaughter and sale of meat, would set up quotas for slaughterers, and would have authority to allocate available supplies to government purchases or to civilian consumption.

Republican Split?

Observers of the General Assembly reported this week the first signs of a break in the solid ranks of the Republican majority. The season of discontent, they said, is here. In the remaining weeks of the legislative session, it was predicted, there will be increasing difficulty for the administration forces of Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin.

One of the signs was a petition, signed by 30 Republican members of the House, opposing the reinstatement of voting rights of Harry E. McKenzie, once a power in the Republican Party, and one of the men convicted in the Waterbury "million dollar conspiracy." Mr. McKenzie served a term in jail. The Forfeited Rights Committee acted favorably on his petition for restoration of his rights.

Senator William H. Mortensen of Hartford is the principal in another instance of revolt. Senator Mortensen is opposing a bill which would require approval by the House of Representatives, as well as the Senate, in the appointment of state commissioners.

Appointment of the three members of the Public Utilities Commission, the milk administrator, and the commissioner of agriculture now require approval of both branches of the Assembly. Most of the other commissioners are named by the Governor with the consent of the Senate. A few are appointed directly. Republicans say now they want a uniform system for all these appointments.

"An extension of the rotten borough system," says Senator Mortensen, of Hartford, giving more power to the House, where small-town representatives are always in control. Senator Mortensen wants the cities to have a stronger voice.

Women Aid Safety

New employees, most of them without experience and many of them women, have set a record for safety in the Bridgeport factory of the Remington Arms Company. Major injuries dropped 40 per cent in 1942.

Remington finds that the women employees are "extremely careful in avoiding hazards and in furthering good housekeeping within the plant."

Some High Salaries

The Committee on Judicial Salaries of the American Bar Association, which keeps track also of some other salaries paid in government, says that the $12,000 paid the Governor of Connecticut places this State fourth from the top in the amount paid its chief executive. The Connecticut chief justice, who reecives $12,500, is the sixth highest paid chief justice in the country.

Wartime Recreation Training Course Scheduled Next Week at State College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, March 19—Down-to-earth practical laboratory work under practicing recreation leaders will feature the curriculum of a wartime Training Institute on Community Recreation to be held at Massachusetts State College, March 22-27, it has been announced.

The Institute, sponsored jointly by the Leadership Training Committee of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety and a committee from Massachusetts State College, has been designed to acquaint community recreation leaders throughout the State with essential information and techniques concerning vital wartime recreational needs.

Dr. William G. Vinal, Professor of Nature Education at the State College, has sent invitations to recreation technicians, county extension leaders, local and regional executives, and volunteers to attend the institute so they may help lead community recreation programs.

The material offered can be used in community centers, on playgrounds, in evacuation shelters, for men and women in defense industries, and communities directly affected by the presence of military personnel.

Subjects to be covered in the course, according to Dr. Vinal, will include community singing, wartime arts and crafts, informal dramatics, recreation to meet juvenile delinquency conditions, programs to meet minimum community recreation needs, the direction of playgrounds, home play in wartime, leisure-time activities in USO centers, games, and social recreation.

Men of Weymouth Are Cutting Wood

Scores of Weymouth citizens are going into virgin woodland within the town environs to swing axes to get firewood to burn for fuel next winter.

The embryo wood cutters are taking advantage of a wood-cutting project organized by town officials under the direction of William E. MacQuinn, town moth superintendent. The trees being cut are on sections of town-controlled tax title land off Union, Main and Essex Streets.

"There are hundreds of cords of good wood," Mr. MacQuinn stressed today, "all free for the cutting." In an effort to get a greater response, he pointed out that many plots are near the roadside. Wood-cutting parties over week ends are now being organized. It is necessary to cut wood now in order to have it seasoned and dried out for use next winter.

Music and Theater—New Films on Boston Screens

Joan Fontaine and Orson Welles
As Jane Eyre and Rochester in the movie version of Charlotte Brontë's novel, "Jane Eyre," soon to reach the screen.

'Jane Eyre' for the Screen

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Hollywood is producing another famous English novel on a scale comparable to "Oliver Twist," "Wuthering Heights," and "David Copperfield." This is "Jane Eyre," by Charlotte Brontë. It is being produced by Twentieth Century-Fox with Orson Welles, Joan Fontaine, Margaret O'Brien, John Sutton, Sara Allgood, and Peggy Ann Garner in principal roles.

Movie rights were sold to Fox by David Selznick, who has long contemplated production but disposed of his rights with other properties when he stopped production a year ago. This will be the first picture in which Orson Welles has only the role of actor.

Two years were taken to prepare the script, which was written by Robert Stevenson (who will also direct), John Houseman, and Aldous Huxley, Kenneth Macgowan, who has been until recently producing short films for the Government, has returned to his home studio to produce.

There may be comment, when the film is released, about the similarity of the story to the Selznick production of "Rebecca," by Daphne Du Maurier. The hidden wife of the moody hero, who prevents his marriage with the heroine, the great hall with its dark wing which the heroine must never visit, the fire which demolishes it, the air of loneliness and mystery, and the happy ending are among the points of resemblance.

The studio, however, feels that it has ample reason to make "Jane Eyre." The story is one of the great Victorian novels. And the success of the Du Maurier story in picture form is believed to lend assurance that public fancy continues for this sort of tale.

No expense or care is being spared to make the production one of the most lavish in some time. There were no huge story costs—that is, apart from the salaries of the writers—so some of the $300,000 or upwards that might have been paid for a story of this magnitude is being poured into other production channels. Charlotte Brontë received something like $2,000 for her novel. This hardly more than pays the weekly salary of one of the script writers who worked on the picture.

Rehearsals for the picture have been similar to stage rehearsals, perhaps in deference to Mr. Welles, who likes them that way, and is used to them, or to Miss Fontaine, who prefers to do these things the way they are done on Broadway. But heretofore only George Arliss and occasionally Ernst Lubitsch have demanded this sort of letter-perfect learning of roles.

The picture will be the second for Margaret O'Brien, who was so well received a short time ago in "Journey for Margaret."

On the Stage

"Dancing in the Streets" will make its debut at the Shubert on Tuesday evening of next week instead of Monday as had been originally planned. The company arrives in town today to conduct final rehearsals.

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"Show Time," the vaudeville revue which has been running in New York for something over six months, is reported as a prospect for Boston, probably arriving about April 19. George Jessel, Jack Haley, Ella Logan, and the DeMarcos have been heading the cast in New York. The DeMarcos are leaving the company for Hollywood and their place will be taken by another team.

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The Theater Guild announces that it has arranged to lease the auditorium of the Guild Theater in New York to Station WOR for three years to be used for broadcasting purposes. The administrative, casting, business, and subscription offices and the wardrobe and rehearsal rooms will remain under Guild control.

© Loew's Inc.
Felix Bressart and Ann Sothern
In "Three Hearts for Julia" now at the State

'At the Front' Documentary Shows Troops in North Africa

The most interesting new film to arrive this week is the Government documentary, variously titled "At the Front" and "At the Front in North Africa." The latter title is the more exact, for the film deals only with American activities in the Algerian and Tunisian areas. The film has been given wide distribution and is now on view at the Orpheum, Metropolitan, Keith Memorial, Normandie, South Station, Telepix, and Old South.

In 50 minutes the film provides an interesting view of American operations in North Africa in November and December. The photography, all in Technicolor, is credited to 42 cameramen in the Army and the Office of Strategic Service. Sometimes the focus is not as sharp as might have been hoped. But the slight blurring adds to the effect of actuality. Obviously this is the real thing and not a repetition of previous actions for the benefit of cameraman. At one point the cameramen approach close enough to the enemy to catch a view of Nazi tanks in action.

The picture opens with a view of a Mediterranean convoy at sea, and one of the early scenes shows the meeting of Lieut. Gen. Mark Clark and Admiral Darlan. The unloading of supply ships, Nazi air attacks on Souk el Arba and the city of Bone, the advance of American armored forces from Algeria to Tunisia, and the first engagement between American and German tanks in the vicinity of Tebourba are shown.

The camera points a contrast between groups of German and Italian prisoners, shows the handling of casualties, and contributes small details of life among the American troops. Some of the views of tanks tend to be repetitious, but together with the rest of the film they help to impress upon the beholder the immensity of the effort required by war operations.

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'Margin for Error'

"Margin for Error," at the Keith Boston, is a Twentieth Century-Fox screen version of Clare Boothe Luce's play that tends to stress the confusion of the original melodrama. In making the adaptation Lillie Hayward has superimposed a good deal of pro-democratic and anti-Nazi propaganda that slows down the plot and emphasizes the inadequacy of the characters.

The story tells how a Nazi consul, Karl Baumer, was murdered in an "unnamed Eastern city." The murder occurs after the puckish mayor has set two Jewish police men to guard the German consulate. Suspected are Sophie Baumer (Joan Bennett), the consul's Czech wife whose father is in a concentration camp in Germany; a Viennese baron (Carl Esmond), whose grandmother is discovered to have been Jewish; Otto Horst (Howard Freeman), junked "American Führer," and Mrs. Baumer's doctor.

The Nazis are represented as comic opera characters. Milton Berle plays Officer Moe Finkelstein with a slightly too bland and amiable manner. Under the direction of Otto Preminger, who also plays Baumer, the film is well meaning, no doubt, but inept.

The stage show is headed by Vaughn Monroe and his band, with Don Cummings, Johnny Mack, and the Murphy Sisters.

Lichine to Do Dances For 'The North Star'

David Lichine, choregrapher of Ballet Theater's "Helen of Troy," to have its New York premiere April 3, has been engaged by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer to direct the dances, in collaboration with Aaron Copland and Ira Gershwin, for Lillian Hellman's original screen story, "The North Star."

Films at the Esquire

Starting today the program of double features at the Esquire will include Orson Welles' "Citizen Kane," and "The Road to Zanzibar," with Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, and Dorothy Lamour.

Three Novelties For Symphony Next Week

Three novel items adorn the program of next week's Boston Symphony concerts. They are William Schuman's Second Cantata "A Free Song" to a text from Whitman's "Drum Taps," with the Harvard and Radcliffe choruses assisting; Aaron Copland's "A Lincoln Portrait," compiled from words of Lincoln, in which a speaker appears with the orchestra, and the "Abertura Concertante" of Camargo Guarniere, Brazilian composer, who has been invited to conduct his work. Dr. Koussevitzky will present also the Fifth Symphony of Sibelius.

'Three Hearts for Julia'

While "Random Harvest" continues on its way at the Orpheum, a change of bill at the State brings Ann Sothern and Melvyn Douglas to the screen in a matrimonial farce with some orchestral music for extra measure.

The film, which bears the title of "Three Hearts for Julia," sets forth a familiar type of movie yarn about a newspaper husband whose wife has taken up a musical career during his absence in Europe. She has decided that she will be happier if she divorces him and marries one of her two new admirers. The husband hopes that her lack of interest in him is temporary and the audience knows that it is. It always has been in this brand of light entertainment. The only question is what variations will be worked into the pattern and when the happy conclusion will be reached.

In the present instance the thread of the plot leads the audience through the rehearsal of considerable semi-classical music by a woman's orchestra, a trip to an island camp, and various complications between the lady's new admirers.

Felix Bressart has some amusing moments as an orchestral conductor and Reginald Owen has a comic role as a harassed husband who attempts to give advice to the returned newspaperman. Lee Bowman and Richard Ainley are the two admirers of the wife.

The companion feature is "Reveille With Beverly," a musical film with just enough plot to introduce specialty turns. Ann Miller heads the cast, playing the part of a radio entertainer and doing some tap dancing on her own account. Among the others participating are Bob Crosby and his band, Freddie Slack and his musicians, Duke Ellington and Count Basie both with their bands, the Radio Rogues, Frank Sinatra, and the Mills Brothers.

E. F. M.

Concerts to Come

Beethoven's Ninth Symphony will be the principal item of the spring Pension Fund concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, to be given in Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon, April 25, Dr. Koussevitzky conducting. The Harvard and Radcliffe choruses and a quartet of soloists to be announced will assist. The concert will open with the Third "Leonore" Overture.

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Webster Recital

Beveridge Webster, pianist, will give a recital in Jordan Hall Friday, April 2, at 3 p. m., for the benefit of the scholarship fund of the New England Conservatory. On his program will be Quincy Porter's Piano Sonata.

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Trapp Family Program

The request program to be given by the Trapp Family singers in the ballroom of the Copley-Plaza, at 4 p. m., Sunday, follows:

"Children's Blessing" ..... Franz Wasner
Canon: "Ave Maria" ..... Mozart
"Legend" ..... Tchaikovsky
"Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring" ..... J. S. Bach
"Now is the month of Maying" ..... Thomas Morley
"A Little White Hen" ..... Antonio Scandelli
Eriskey Love Lilt (from the Hebrides) ..... Arr. by H. S. Robertson
Two old English Melodies for Tenor, Recorder and Virginal ..... William Byrd
Minuet ..... Mozart
"The Cuckoo" ..... Johann Stefani
Landler ..... Austrian Folk Dance
Yoled Song—"The Bells"—"The Virgin's Lullaby"—"Der spate Abend"—Londonderry Air ..... Arr. by Franz Wasner

♪ ♪ ♪

Boston String Quartet

The program to be given by the Boston String Quartet Sunday evening in Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, with Beveridge Webster as assisting pianist, follows:

Quartet in B flat, op. 76, no. 4 ... Haydn
Quartet in B flat, op. 67 ..... Brahms
Piano Quartet ..... Bahuslav Martinu

Ralph Bellamy
Returning to the stage in "Tomorrow the World," due at the Wilbur, March 29.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"Away We Go," by Richard Rogers and Oscar Hammerstein, 2nd. Directed by Rouben Mamoulian, and presented by the Theater Guild. Featuring Betty Garde, Alfred Drake, Joseph Buloff, Jean Roberts, Lee Dixon, Howard de Silva, Celeste Holm. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"The Family," by Victor Wolfson. Staged by Bretaigne Windust. Featuring Lucile Watson, Carol Goodner, Evelyn Varden, Nicholas Conte, Elizabeth Fraser and Arnold Korff. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Copley—"The Trial of Mary Dugan," presented by Edward Gould. Featuring Sally O'Neil, Raymond Hackett and Fritzi Scheff. 8:30. Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Tomorrow
Jordan Hall—Concert by George Chavchavadze pianist, 3.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:10. "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn. 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 9:45.

Esquire—"Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 1:30, 5:10, 9:05. "Road to Zanzibar," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 3:25, 7:30.

Exeter—News and Short Films. 2:15, 5:10, 8. "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. 3:10, 6:05, 9.

Fenway—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. 12:30, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45. "Fighting Engineers." 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:25, 8:15.

Kenmore—"Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour, Bob Hope. 1:15, 4, 6:50, 9:45. "Loves of Edgar Allan Poe," Linda Darnell, John Sheppard. 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—"At the Front in North Africa." 9:55 a. m., 12:45, 3:35, 6:30, 9:10. "They Got Me Covered." Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 10:45 a. m., 1:37, 4:30, 7:10, 10.

Majestic—"Siege of Leningrad." 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

Metropolitan—"Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman, Paul Henreid. 10:14 a. m., 1:31, 4:00, 6:45, 9:22. "At the Front." 10:08 a. m., 12:45, 3:22, 5:59, 8:36.

Modern—"China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. 9 a. m., 12, 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen. 10:35 a. m., 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Normandie—"Son of the Navy," 10:45 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:20. "Fighting Guerrillas," Phil Dorn, Anna Sten, John Sheppard, Virginia Gilmore. 8:30 a. m., 12:55, 7, 10:15.

Orpheum—"Random Harvest," Ronald Colman, Greer Garson. 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:45.

Paramount — "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. 9:50 a. m., 12:40, 3:35, 6:10, 9. "The Fighting Engineers." 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:30, 8:35.

RKO-Boston—"Margin for Error," Milton Berle, Joan Bennett. 10 a. m., 1:30, 3:55, 6:40, 9:05. Stage Show: 11:35 a. m., 3:00, 4:30, 7:15, 8:45.

Scollay—"China Girl," George Montgomery, Gene Tierney. 9:45 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:50, 9:50. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen, Chester Morris. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:36.

South Station Theater—"At the Front in North Africa." "The New Canada." "A Blitz on the Fritz." "Coal Black and Dis-dibba Dwarfs." "Farmer and the War." "Screen Snapshots." "A Band is Born." First release National and War News.

State—"Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. 1, 3:30, 6:40, 10. "Reveille with Beverly," Ann Miller, Dick Purcell, William Wright. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 5:00, 8:25.

Telepix—"North Africa." "Ladies in the Sports World." "Dogs on Parade." "Hedda Hopper," Science and the latest news, cartoons. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Frankenstein Meets the Wolf Man." 9:30 a. m., 12, 3:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15. "Hi, Buddy." Dick Foran. 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:30, 9.

Tremont—"Dive Bomber." 10:50 a. m., 3:05, 7:20. "Ball of Fire." 9 a. m., 1, 5:30, 9:35.

Uptown—"Strictly in the Groove." Leon Errol, Mary Healy. 2:40, 5:30, 8:15. "The Black Swan." Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 1, 3:45, 7:30, 9:20.

Washington Street Olympia—"The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:30. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 9:04 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:36, 8:30.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Lucky Jordan" Alan Ladd. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison. 1:45, 7:50.

Allston: "Flying Fortress." Richard Greene, C. Lehman. "South of Santa Fe," Roy Rogers. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home." 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Mummy's Tomb." Dick Foran, E. Knox. "Silver Queen," George Brent, Patricia Lane.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "I Married a Witch," Frederic March, Veronica Lake. "Sunday Punch." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egretian: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne. "The Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt. 1:30, 5.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary. 1:45, 8.

Coolidge Corner: "Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Behind the Eight Ball," Ritz Brothers, Carol Bruce. Cleveland Circle: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Carr Grant. "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 2, 8.

University: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne, Philip Doran. 2:45, 6, 9:15. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "The Pay Off," Lee Tracy, T. Thayer. "Escort Girl," Codman Square: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 1:45, 8.

Franklin: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 1:45, 8.

Strand: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 3:20, 8:35. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Faye Emerson. 1, 7, 9:50.

Park: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens, Faye Emerson.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "One of Our Aircraft Is Missing," Eric Portman. "You Can't Escape Forever," Brenda Marshall. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 1:45, 4:58, 8:08. "Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 2:15, 6:28, 9:35.

Mystic: "Kid Dynamite," the East Side Kids. 2:15, 8:40. "Destination Unknown," William Gargan, Irene Hervey. 3:35, 7, 9:50.

Orpheum: "The Hidden Hand," Craig Stevens, Elizabeth Fraser. 2:10, 6:05. "Stand By for Action," Robert Taylor, Brian Donlevy, Charles Laughton. 3:20, 8:15.

Strand: "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton. "Halfway to Shanghai," Irene Hervey.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn. "The Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt.

Fellows: "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. "Tish," Marjorie Main.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. "Seven Miles from Alcatraz," James Craig, Bonita Granville.

NATICK — Colonial: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Charles Lang. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "I Married a Witch," Veronica Lake, Fredric March. 2, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne. "Great Gildersleeve," Harold Perry. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "London Blackout Murders," John Abbott, Mary McLeod. "Man of Courage," Barton MacLane, Charlotte Wynters. 2, 8.

Strand: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "About Face," William Tracy. 2, 8.

ROSLINDALE — Rialto: "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. "Friendly Enemies." 2. Continuous from 7.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald. "Tish," Marjorie Main, Zasu Pitts.

Strand: "Bambi." "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon, Charles Smith.

Capitol: "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin, Kathryn Grayson. "Heart of the Golden West," Roy Rogers.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camco: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, Gene Kelly. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew, Richard Denning. 3:09, 7:53. "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 3:41, 8:26.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "Nightmare," Diana Barrymore, Brian Donlevy. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore.

Coolidge: "Stand By for Action," Charles Laughton, Robert Taylor, "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "White Cargo," Walter Pidgeon, Hedy Lamarr. "Girl Trouble," Joan Bennett, Don Ameche.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "The Glass Key," Alan Ladd, Veronica Lake. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "I Married a Witch," Veronica Lake, Fredric March. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

17th MONTH! THE HIT THAT WON THE CRITICS' PRIZE
Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Leonora Corbett, Mildred Natwick
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
BOOTH THEA., 45th St. W'way. Evgs. Incl. Sun. Matinees Saturday & Sunday 2:40

"A box-office hit. It is gay and heart-warming."—LIFE MAGAZINE
BROCK PEMBERTON presents
JANIE
7th MONTH
Laugh Riot!
by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams
Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY
PLAYHOUSE, 48 St., E. of B'way. No Mon. Perf. Evgs. incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Sat. 2:40. Sun. at 3

NEW LOW PRICES
BEST SEATS $2. ALL PERFS.
JUNIOR MISS
44th St. Thea., West of Broadway. Cl. 6-6975
EVGS. (Incl. Sun.) 8:40. (No Perf. Monday).
MATINEES SAT. at 2:40—SUN. at 3: 50c to $2

4th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY —ATKINSON, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 200 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40
Mail Orders Promptly Filled

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50¢ to $1.50 at all Performances etc. | Plus
except Sat. ...ves. 50c to $2.50 Tax
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
STARS ON ICE
CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center, Cl. 6-5474
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40 No Monday Perf.
Matinees Wed., Sat. & Sun.

MICHAEL MYERBERG presents
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in THE SKIN of OUR TEETH
FREDRIC MARCH, FLORENCE ELDRIDGE, FLORENCE REED
A new comedy by THORNTON WILDER
PLYMOUTH Thea., 432 St. West of B'way. Cl. 6-9158
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40

LAST 3 WEEKS!
KATHARINE CORNELL presents
THE THREE SISTERS
Judith ANDERSON, Edmund GWENN, Ruth GORDON, Emlen KING, Gertrude MUSGROVE, Alexander KNOX, Katharine CORNELL
BARRYMORE, W. 47 Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

"HIT. INGENIOUS"—Watts, Herald-Tribune
EVA Le Gallienne, JOSEPH Schildkraut
in UNCLE HARRY
HUDSON, 44th St. E. of B'way. Evgs. Incl. Sun. Matinees Saturday at 2:40 and Sunday at 2

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

TODAY thru Monday March 22
PLAZA 58th at MADISON
ALFRED HITCHCOCK'S SHADOW OF A DOUBT
with TERESA WRIGHT, JOSEPH COTTEN
at 12:00 2:00 4:00 6:00 8:00 10:00 P.M.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th Street and 6th Avenue
Spencer TRACY • Katharine HEPBURN
"Keeper of the Flame"
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
GALA STAGE REVUE • SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

ROBERT DONAT in "THE YOUNG MR. PITT"
Plus In Person On Our Stage
GUY A WAR SONG of the Day
GRACE MOORE
ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St. Continuous Perfs.

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
HURRY! 4th and FINAL WEEK
BOB HOPE DOROTHY LAMOUR
THEY GOT ME COVERED
ALL IN TECHNICOLOR OF AT THE FRONT IN NO. AFRICA

UPTOWN HUNT. & MASS. AVES. AT SYMPHONY STA.
TYRONE POWER
"THE BLACK SWAN"
IN TECHNICOLOR
Also "STRICTLY IN THE GROOVE"

ESQUIRE Cor. Mass. & Hunt. Ave.
MATS. 30c—EVES. 40c
ORSON WELLES "CITIZEN KANE"
BING CROSBY BOB HOPE
"ROAD TO ZANZIBAR"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Humphrey BOGART • Ingrid BERGMAN • Paul HENREID
"CASABLANCA"
Plus "SILVER SKATES"

PARAMOUNT: FENWAY
NOW
JAMES CAGNEY
'YANKEE DOODLE DANDY'
Plus "The Fighting Engineers"

(BOSTON STAGE)

COLONIAL EVENINGS 8:30 MATS. TOM'W & THUR.
THEATRE GUILD'S MUSICAL COMEDY
"AWAY WE GO!"
By Richard Rodgers-Oscar Hammerstein 2d
Directed by Rouben Mamoulian
Scenes by Agnes DeMille
With Betty Alfred Joseph Jean GARDE GRANGE BULOFF ROBERTS

WILBUR NOW PLAYING
TWO WEEKS ONLY
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Prior to Broadway
The Family
VICTOR WOLFSON
Based on Prize Novel by NINA FEDOROVA
with Lucile WATSON • Carol GOODNER • Evelyn VARDEN
Nicholas CONTE • Elizabeth FRASER • Arnold KORFF
EVES.: 55c to $2.75; THURS. & SAT. MATS.: 55c to $2.20. (Tax incl.)

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
JORDAN HALL—Tomorrow at 3:00
CHAVCHAVADZE
PIANIST
Tickets at Box Office: $.75 to $2.20

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY
Starting Sunday
"FOREST RANGERS," and "EYES IN THE NIGHT"—MARCH OF TIME

United States Forces Press Drive Toward Gabès and Sfax

Continued from Page 1

Patton, Jr., entered the town after its abandonment by the enemy, a communiqué said.

The soldiers often were wading through water in the muddy gullies to press the advantage gained in the reconquest of the Gafsa area.

In the northern sector, British First Army troops withdrew from the mining village of Tamera to new positions three miles to the southwest, where they repulsed two German infantry attacks. Tamera itself lies seven miles west of a former British base at Sedjenane and 45 miles southwest of Bizerte, the Axis-held naval base.

The renewal of activities of the force under General Patton, which includes the 1st United States Armored Division and the 1st and 34th Infantry Divisions, was accepted by military observers here as new evidence of United Nations' determination to clean up enemy holdings in Tunisia.

The communiqué said the British Eighth Army continued normal patrol activity which resulted in slight local adjustments in the Mareth Line zone, while Allied forces withdrew slightly on the Northern Tunisian Front in the Tamera area west of Sedjenane.

Weather Hampers Operations in Air

Bad weather curtailed aerial operations on the Northern Front, but fighters and bombers attacked Axis-occupied buildings, the bulletin reported.

General Patton, new commander of all American ground forces in Tunisia, sent his armored patrols to the region of El Guetar, about 12 miles southeast of Gafsa and 55 miles from Gabès, while other units probed the road leading toward Maknassy and Maharès on the coast.

The Americans have not yet faced a real test of strength in the thrust which brought Gafsa back into Allied possession on March 17.

French troops also were joining in the slowly closing trap, driving eastward toward the coast between the Chott Djerid salt marsh and Gafsa.

General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel is known to have tank reserves at his disposal, but he must decide whether to use them against the American troops or the British Eighth army of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, now feeling out Marshal Rommel's positions in the Mareth Line.

The American troops operating beyond Gafsa were running into the usual collection of land mines and booby traps with which Marshal Rommel covers his withdrawals. United Nations planes were hunting out the German concentrations and smashing at enemy supply lines to ease the task of the ground forces.

By a Staff Artist

Two-Pronged U. S. Advance

White arrows show direction of two-pronged advance of United States forces in Central Tunisia, the striped arrows indicating the routes to the coast that General Patton's men are expected to follow. Lower down, the left arrow represents the French force moving east, the right one General Montgomery's force at the Mareth line.

Russia:

Germans Claim Belgorod Taken

The German High Command in a communiqué broadcast by the Berlin Radio and recorded by the Associated Press reported the capture of Belgorod, 50 miles northeast of Kharkov, and said further successful attacks had been made northwest of Kursk.

The Russians had taken Belgorod, military base and rail center, Feb. 9.

Heavy Red Army attacks were declared to have been repulsed both south of Orel, itself 80 miles north of Kursk, and near Staraya Russa, which lies south of Lake Ilmen on the Northwest front.

The radiocast claimed that an infantry division repelled Russian attacks at Boriskova and then advanced farther east. It reported 47 Soviet tanks destroyed in this engagement and 93 in the Vyazma sector, where it reported another Russian counterattack was defeated.

Russian dispatches from the front said the Germans had thrown new air units, motorized infantry outfits and tank detachments into the battle for mastery of the upper Donets River 15 miles east of Kharkov, and that the tremendous pressure of the new forces had caused the Russian line to yield slightly in the Chuguev sector.

The Nazis succeeded in throwing infantrymen across the river in some sectors, but ultimately they were hurled back, while tanks attempting the crossing crashed through the thinning ice, Russian dispatches said.

"As a result of the battles in only one sector were enemy tanks able slightly to press back our detachments."

German Transport Under Air Attack

Russian fliers, however, smashed at German transport, the communiqué said, destroying or damaging about 100 trucks hauling men and supplies.

This furnished an indication here that the Germans were depending in this sector on highway travel rather than by rail, although west of Kharkov they are supposed to have railroads in operation.

The dispatches did not say how heavy the German reinforcements were, but the Nazis' continued assaults on the Russian lines both from the air and on land are perhaps as furious as anything they have attempted in Russia since they tried to take Stalingrad and Voronezh.

New gains in the drive for Smolensk were reported, with a Red Army column smashing westward along the Vyazma-Smolensk railway to seize more towns west of Izdeshkovo, 25 miles west of Vyazma, capture of which was announced last night.

North of the main rail line, the Russian forces were seeking to widen their salients on the west bank of the upper Dnieper River, a communiqué said.

About 800 German officers and men were slain by Marshal Semyon Timoshenko's legions beating their way forward toward Staraya Russa, south of Lake Ilmen, it was announced, with several more villages taken in the advance.

The Germans have been trying to smash their way across the northern Donets in places hitherto not attacked, but the ice is not strong enough to bear their tanks. A Red Star dispatch told of at least two of them breaking through and their drivers drowning. The remainder of the force turned back.

The Russians destroyed many bridges behind them as they left Kharkov and formed new defense lines, and this fact, too, hampers the German attempt to advance.

Alexander Promises 'Interesting' Action

Recorded by CBS

New York, March 19

It has been revealed that Gen. Harold Alexander, deputy commander in chief in North Africa, called a meeting of press correspondents a week ago and told them, "You will hear something interesting within a week, and I promise you front-line stalls when the curtain goes up," the British Radio said.

Reich Bombed:

U. S. Hits Hard At U-Boat Center

United States Air Force bombers hit hard at the heart of Germany's U-boat strength again with a two-hour attack on Vegesack, 15 miles northwest of Bremen, their fourth foray in force on Germany proper.

Flying without fighter plane escort on the 800-mile round trip that marked the deepest penetration yet effected by Flying Fortresses and Liberators in their daylight attacks on Germany, the American fliers fended off nearly five-score German fighter planes, laid a heavy load of explosives on a submarine construction center, and then fought their way back over the North Sea with the loss of two bombers, a communiqué said.

Many of the enemy fighters were destroyed or damaged, it was announced, but returning gunners said they could keep no accurate check on their victims.

Focke-Wulfs, slower Messerschmitt 110s and some Junkers 88s were in the attacking force. Many of them bore the silver and black paint that marked them as usually reserved for night fighting.

One bomber crew said a direct hit was scored on a submarine. Installations in the repair yards and partly-completed U-boats were seen by the bombardiers.

Previous United States daylight attacks on Germany proper included the bombing of Wilhelmshaven Jan. 27 and Feb. 26, and Hamm on March 4. Emden also was hit in the Jan. 27 raid and there was some bombing of unspecified objectives in Northwestern Germany Feb. 4.

The Vegesack foray broke a 48-hour lull in the daylight offensive against the continent.

RAF Venturas went out also to bomb Maasluis in the Rotterdam, Netherlands, area.

Mediterranean:

Two British Subs Sink 7 Vessels

Two British submarines sank six supply ships and a naval auxiliary in a recent 10-day patrol in the Mediterranean Sea, the Admiralty announced.

"Within 10 days two of His Majesty's submarines operating in the Mediterranean have sunk four large enemy supply ships, a tanker of medium size, and a small supply ship," the Admiralty said in a communiqué. "In addition, they destroyed a naval auxiliary and another small supply ship."

In addition, a minesweeper was so severely damaged it had to be run ashore.

Two of the large supply ships, the Admiralty said, were torpedoed off Sicily while they were westbound under escort of two destroyers and a sloop. The other two large supply ships were sunk off Northern Italy.

The tanker was torpedoed off Northwest Sicily, burst into flames and blew up almost immediately, the Admiralty said.

All the others listed as destroyed were engaged by gunfire, including two small supply ships and an antisubmarine vessel.

Pacific:

Wide Aerial Sweep Made by MacArthur

In the most widespread aerial sweep against Japanese concentrations ever launched in the Southwest Pacific area, Gen. Douglas MacArthur sent his bombers on damaging raids against more than a dozen points where the Japanese are building up concentrations, a United Nations communiqué said.

Big Allied bombers ranged from Timor to Salamaua, New Guinea, and Gasmata, New Britain, hitting everything they could find, but they concentrated on the Japanese strong point of Madang in New Guinea.

Three separate sweeps were made at Madang between Finschhafen and Salamaua and more than 38 tons of bombs were poured on the Japanese stronghold, the communiqué said. Long-range fighters "thoroughly strafed the whole area," it added.

They left the little village in flaming ruins with supply and ammunition dumps shooting up flames visible more than 60 miles away.

The Allies have made more damaging raids in this area, but never have they hit so many different points during a 24-hour period. The Japanese offered air opposition only over Amboina and New Ireland.

A heavily-armed Liberator bomber on reconnaissance over Amboina found itself trapped by 10 Japanese fighters. The bomber definitely destroyed four of the enemy planes, probably destroyed two more and damaged one. The Liberator returned home damaged but victorious.

Other reconnaissance planes over the Rabaul area in New Britain reported that fires started on the night of March 17 still were burning the next day.

A new Japanese concentration point was mentioned in the communiqué for the first time—the Vitu Islands, north of Talasea, New Britain. A Flying Fortress bombed the installations and a number of barges at Garove, on the islands, the communiqué said.

A heavy bomber attacked the village of Timika in Dutch New Guinea, causing explosions and damage, and night bombers raided the airdrome at Penfoei on Timor Island, the communiqué reported. The enemy-occupied town of Langgoer on the Kai Islands was again bombed. Buka, Kieta and Kahili in the Solomons were attacked in a prolonged night raid, it was announced.

Burma:

Fighting Develops On Mayu Peninsula

Fighting was reported on the Mayu Peninsula in Western Burma where a British army has been threatening Akyab, but east of the Mayu River Japanese pressure has slackened, a British communiqué said:

Sixteen miles north of Rathedaung, in the region of Maungdaw, where the Japanese have dug themselves into hill positions fighting continued, it was announced, but there was no indication of the scope of the battle. Rathedaung is about 25 miles northwest of Akyab.

It was the Japanese pressure east of the Mayu River which made it necessary for the British to readjust their positions and prevent isolation of the units north of Rathedaung. Presumably this threat had diminished somewhat.

The RAF continued to range over the battle area, attacking many targets, including Japanese headquarters in the Donbaik sector, the communiqué said.

Low-flying Hurricanes machine-gunned the Japanese positions, and other fighters on offensive patrol attacked traffic on roads and railways in many parts of the country, it was announced. In the upper valley of the Irrawaddy River, near Singon a convoy of three trucks and two staff cars was strafed and four of the vehicles were set on fire, it was said.

South Atlantic:

Women Refuse Rescue by Axis

The tragic story of how scores of women risked drowning on a sinking Brazilian ship in shark-infested waters of the South Atlantic rather than face capture by Axis seamen was related in Rio de Janeiro by survivors of the Afonso Penna, sunk by a submarine off the east coast of Brazil on March 2.

After the ship, a 3,540-ton vessel carrying 241 passengers, including many women and children, was hit by a torpedo it began to sink immediately, said survivors who were picked up by an American oil tanker.

The submarine surfaced and an officer, shouting through a megaphone, offered to save the women, but warned they would be held as prisoners. At once a cry of protest went up from the women.

Dozens of passengers were said to have jumped into the water. The ship sank within 15 minutes with some of the passengers apparently still aboard.

According to one of the ship's crew the submarine was Italian, but its identity was not definitely established. It was recalled, however, that the Rome Radio announced on March 5 the sinking of a Brazilian vessel.

The survivors, who reached here several days ago, said the fate of Capt. Euclides Almeida Braulio was not known.

Army Air Force from Harris & Ewing

Air View of Bismarck Sea Battle

Photo shows landing barges on deck of Japanese ship. Note spray from bomb exploding immediately beside ship.

Japanese Report Mail Distribution

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 19

The American Red Cross said yesterday the Japanese Government had reported distribution of 230,000 letters from home to American and United Nations prisoners of war during 1942. The Japanese said they now are distributing the bulk of mail received for prisoners, the Red Cross said.

123 Persons Listed Missing

A reliable informant said 123 persons, including many women and children, had been listed as missing.

One of the survivors, Dr. Eudesia Vieira, told a vivid story of the sinking.

"I was in my stateroom when I felt the ship shake as the torpedo struck," she said. "The fastest way out seemed to be the porthole, through which some soldiers pulled me.

"We all ran around the deck trying to find lifeboats and rafts, when the ship was almost down, I jumped off beside a raft which had been thrown into the water and clambered onto it. Some men already were on the raft."

Dr. Vieira said sharks swam around the cluster of drifting rafts for two days, until the tanker effected the rescue.

Dr. Vieira told how one woman drifted all night on a life preserver. She was finally rescued by the heroic efforts of an unidentified American officer on the tanker. While his men leaned overboard firing rifles and machine guns to keep the sharks away he jumped into the water and dragged the woman to a rope with which she was pulled aboard.

Russia Greets New Canadian Minister

MOSCOW, March 19 (AP)—L. D. Wilgress, Canada's First Minister to Russia, presented his credentials March 18 to President Michael Kalinin, his second formal diplomatic call since his arrival here from Kuibyshev.

He conferred March 17 with Foreign Minister Vyacheslaff Molotoff. He said he would not request a meeting with Premier Stalin at this time, but hoped to see him on a lafer trip.

A Canadian trade expert, Mr. Wilgress has visited Russia before on commercial missions and also served on trade delegations to Germany before the war.

Commons Backs Reforms In British Foreign Service

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 19—By 153 votes to 6, the House of Commons has approved the British Government's reforms intended to modernize Britain's foreign service and thereby help pave the way for a new world diplomacy which it is hoped will be more effective in giving peace to mankind.

Commons welcomed in yesterday's debate the Government's various proposals for reform, such as broadening the system of recruitment and training so as to end the so-called "traditional class diplomacy" and making knowledge and personal experience of economic and social questions more important in a budding diplomat than fluency in European languages and natural ease in aristocratic circles. There was approval for new facilities for retiring men considered unfitted for higher posts so as to speed up promotion.

But as the debate showed, the Members of Parliament were even more interested in whether the new outlook of Britain's Foreign Office is going to be ready in time for vital early phases of postwar reconstruction, whether the reforms go deep enough, whether there will be drive enough behind them to overcome old prejudices and powerful cliques.

More Opportunity for Women

For instance, there was a fresh note of urgency in calls for opening foreign-service doors wider to women.

The House of Commons heard Mr. Richard Law, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's deputy, express the Government's sympathy with women's case for a role in diplomacy. But Mr. Law also stressed barriers, such as the ban on women envoys in 28 countries which existed in 1934. This situation, he said, would be reviewed after the war.

But as Lady Astor pointed out, while Mr. Eden is waiting till after the war to reconsider giving women their chance in foreign affairs, "what will he say to Mme. Chiang Kai-shek in Washington?"

Neither the women Members of Parliament nor a number of men members are going to be satisfied that the question of women's part in a revitalized foreign service can be thus easily dismissed till a future date. For "reform now" is the call, and it is pointed out that reform can start lower down than the rank of envoy or consul.

Old Prejudices

In the opinion of some responsible observers here, the Foreign Office still is impregnated with old prejudices, of which reluctance to admit women to even the lower secretarial jobs is only one. No matter how anxious Mr. Eden and the Government and more progressive foreign specialists may be, it is recognized that they have stiff fight ahead against the hedgehogs of reactionaryism in the Foreign Office.

Mr. Law certainly did not soft pedal his denunciation of old-style diplomacy—the sort of diplomacy which has failed to avert, even if it did not actually cause, two disastrous world wars.

He said, "In every Western country there was a small and restricted class which was responsible for the Government and policy. In every country, that class was the same. It had the same outlook, the same traditions, the same standards of education.

"Their hunting ground was the drawing room and a few odd chancelleries. The life of the common people and the general field of human affairs was beyond their ken. That time is now past. It will be necessary and desirable that every member of the Foreign Service shall be representative of the whole nation and every class and section in it."

That was a Conservative Foreign Undersecretary speaking.

But Mr. Law also defended the Foreign Office, pointing out that the Governments and not it were responsible for policy. Britain's foreign policy between two World Wars, he contended, was tragically mistaken, but responsibility rested with the Government, with Parliament and with the people.

Mr. Law voiced confidence that the Government reforms would bring a complete change from the bad old times in the Foreign Office. State scholarships for 25 per cent of the entrants to the Foreign Office would bring in those from new walks of life. Lack of private income, he claimed, must be no bar in the future. The new method of examination "will not be loaded in favor of the old school this time."

New Sympathy

The requirement that every officer in the future will be called on to serve in consular and commercial as well as diplomatic post will bring new commercial and economic understanding and sympathy into British embassies abroad, Mr. Law claims, thus facilitating the Government aim to amalgamate all branches of the Foreign Service.

The press here today agrees generally with Commons that the Government plan for Foreign Office reform leads in the right direction. But many questioners ask, "how is it going to be achieved with the old guard still so strongly intrenched?"

Moreover, recent departmental shuffings and changes in personnel at the Foreign Office have caused considerable concern by indicating that new talent is getting the worst of it in latest readjustments.

Statesman and Nation for instance, says, "The closed circle which so largely officers the Foreign Office at present will not make room for new blood without a fight. The ultramontane (Roman) Catholic influence already so extraordinarily powerful seems likely to lead this resistance."

Other writers look hopefully for signs that the Foreign Office really is going to accept newcomers with opinions which hitherto have been regarded in Foreign Office circles as "unconventional."

Invasion

Continued from Page 1

army must get there to "finish the job." But by what means and by what routes?

The questions posed by these considerations must all be answered before any invasion starts.

In any case the war cannot end until Germany has been invaded and occupied.

Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt made this quite clear after the Casablanca conference.

The questions now are: "When" and "Where?" Only the persons in possession of all relevant information can give an answer to these two questions?

Our present leaders successfully surprised their friends and foes by landing in North and West Africa last November. I personally am quite content to be patient until they surprise me again.

Reich Issues Decree On Child Adoptions

BERN, Switzerland, March 19 (ONA)—Children adopted after Jan. 1 of this year will not exempt German women from draft for war work, according to a new decree by Nazi authorities.

A sudden flood of child adoptions led to investigation by the Elite Guard Weekly Das Schwarze Korps whose curiosity had been aroused by the appearance of scores of advertisements in the press in which women and couples offered to adopt babies.

A single edition of a western German newspaper, for example, carried 14 such ads. The ads began to make their appearance in great profusion shortly after promulgation of the recent total mobilization decrees, under which households with children under 6 were declared exempt from consription for war tasks.

Upon discovery that these adoptions were prompted less by maternal affection than a desire to evade the law, the Nazis ruled that foster-parents may not be exempted from war duties unless their children were adopted prior to Dec. 31, 1942.

Germans Threaten Belgian Reprisals

LONDON, March 19 (ONA)—The Germans have threatened to take reprisals against the families of Belgian workers evading labor conscription, Belgian sources reported yesterday.

Reprisals will be taken against wives, children, parents, brothers, and sisters. Property of evaders will be subject to confiscation, it was said.

The Germans are being kept waiting for orders placed in Belgium. Two hundred railway engines ordered from Belgian factories by the Germans at the beginning of 1942 have not yet been completed, despite Nazi threats of punitive measures.

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Matrix Shoes
With the war came the Vogue for Matrix Shoes for Army Men.
Next time you're on leave from camp or the office, stop and try on a pair. You'll step out with new assurance that you can lick the world! At the bottom of it all is the famous Matrix "Footprint in Leather," the sole of comfort.
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Filene's Hat Shop Third Floor

"Go Gay" by Dobbs
$12.95 Dobbs hats are exclusive to Filene's
A dash of chic that was just made to complement that new suit and will see you smartly through Spring. Soft fur felt semi-tailored with gossamer-like veil. Sizes 7-7¼ in black, brown and navy. Other colors $13.95
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FRIDAY! SATURDAY! MONDAY!
Last 3 Days of Ware Pratt's Suit Sale!
Plan to buy your suit this week-end!
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Your final opportunity to own quality suits for Spring at a saving!
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CAMBRIDGE FEDERAL SAVINGS and Loan Association
38A Brattle Street (Harvard Square), Cambridge, Mass.

Guiana's Swing to Giraud Puts Pressure on Robert

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP)—French Guiana's swing to the leadership of Gen. Henri Giraud raised hopes in Washington today that the French West Indies, Martinique, and Guadeloupe, would soon join in the fight against the Axis.

The High Commissioner for French colonies in the Caribbean, Admiral Georges Robert, was believed in diplomatic quarters to face a crisis in his refusal thus far to rally to the Giraud side. It was brought nearer by a critical food situation in Martinique, Admiral Robert's headquarters, since the United States suspended shipments to that island. No food has been sent there since the Allied occupation of French North Africa.

General Giraud's military mission in Washington confirmed yesterday that the Governor of Guiana and the Mayor of its Capital, Cayenne, had telegraphed their allegiance to General Giraud.

Guiana, site of the notorious Devil's Island penal colony off the north coast of South America, thus becomes the first of France's Western Hemisphere colonies to break away from the rule of Admiral Robert, who has maintained a virtually autonomous sway in the French West Indies, without cutting himself off completely from the Vichy regime of Marshal Pétain.

Martinique is valuable to the United Nation's war effort not only as a potential base of operations in the Caribbean but also because Admiral Robert is holding a sizable fleet of French ships there. These include the aircraft carrier Bearn, two or three cruisers, various smaller vessels and six oil tankers.

Admiral Robert is regarded in some quarters here as an ultra-conservative naval officer reluctant to co-operate in the war against Germany without an order from some superior, presumably in his case, Marshal Pétain.

Hold Out in Hills

BERN, Switzerland, March 19 (AP)—The Tribune de Genéve published unconfirmed reports yesterday which said placards posted in the Haute Savoie area of France warned that in the event of an Allied landing in Europe all able men would be taken immediately to concentration camps and placed under armed guard by German occupation troops.

Otherwise there were no reports from the Savoie region, where a large percentage of Frenchmen resisting forced German labor still held out in the mountains.

'Be Patient' Call

LONDON, March 19 (AP)—The Algiers Radio, in a broadcast recorded here by the Associated Press, appealed to the people of France yesterday to resist the Germans and promised that "the United Nations will come soon and deliver you."

"Friends, be patient," the broadcast exhorted. "The United Nations have never deceived you. They tell you that soon you will be delivered. Resist meanwhile. Get organized secretly. The French republic and the Allied democracies will bring to you a day of glory soon, indeed soon."

Noguès in Line

LONDON, March 19 (AP)—The Morocco Radio reported today that Gen. Auguste Noguès, Governor of French Morocco, had sent a telegram to Gen. Henri Giraud stressing the importance of General Giraud's statement March 14 on the future of France, and the union of the French Empire in a republican frame.

The broadcast was recorded by the Associated Press.

General Noguès, who has been regarded in some quarters as favoring the French Vichy regime, was quoted as saying:

"All inquietudes have been calmed and there is no doubt that your statement will find unanimous support of French soldiers, the French nation and the Fighting French."

Public to Get More Facts of Allied War on Subs

Nazis overhauling U-boat campaign as result of successful landings in North Africa.

By Capt. Frederick Oliver
U. S. N. Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Germans are completely overhauling their U-boat campaign.

Spurred by the success attained by the United Nations landings in North Africa, anticipating the subsequent intensification of the Allied antisubmarine warfare, the Nazis are improving their techniques and their tactics.

When a submarine is under water, it must remain underway unless it happens to be in water shallow enough to allow it to rest on the bottom. Under all other conditions of submersion, it is impossible to so balance the craft longitudinally that it will not be either slightly bow or stern heavy. Consequently, it must forge slowly ahead to permit the water pressure against the diving rudders being used to maintain the vessel in a horizontal position.

Elimination of Noise

One objective of every designer of submarines is the elimination of machinery noises, because sound detectors play an important role in locating submerged submarines. The clank of a pump or the whir of a motor can be heard over a distance that bears a direct relation to the intensity of the sound, and can easily result in a shower of well-placed depth charges. Centrifugal pumps because they are quieter, have all but superseded the piston type, but motor noises are difficult to control.

In this country the manufacturers of electrical machinery for submarines have been able to reduce, but not eliminate, noise, and it is to be hoped that German designers have met with no better success.

This country was the leader in developing submarine locating devices during the World War, and by 1939 had perfected them to such an extent that most interested parties gave the submarine only an outside chnace of success. However, experience has proved otherwise, and while these devices play an important part in locating submarines, they are not the hoped-for panacea.

Doubtless the best available talent is at work on improvements or perhaps carrying on research which may result in new devices being produced based on radically different principles—a device so perfect that locating submarines will be such an accurate procedure that this detestable form of warfare will cease to be a problem.

Presently, the situation as it exists must be met with available resources which boil down to merchant ships and their protection.

Types of Cargo Ships

There have been and still exist to a limited extent several schools of thought concerning the type of cargo ship best suited to meet the submarine menace. They may roughly be divided into advocates of the small ship and the relatively large ship.

The small ship has the advantage of being cheap, easily and quickly built, can be operated by a small crew, and if sunk, occasions no great loss in ship, cargo or personnel.

Being small it has inherent disadvantages. It will be slow and have poor sea-keeping qualities. The cargo capacity will be much less in proportion to its size than is obtainable with a larger vessel, and it is unsuitable for handling heavy units such as tanks. Nor can deck loads of items such as planes or trucks safely be carried, due to the danger of being washed overboard by seas coming over the side. It has the further disadvantage of being unable to carry sufficient fuel for a round trip of any length.

After due consideration the Maritime Commission adopted a program which embraced several types of vessels, the most widely known being the "Liberty" ship which has been turned out in great number by the mass production method. These ships carry around 10,000 tons of cargo, and have proved to be very useful, although it is now recognized that they are deficient in the matter of speed.

Higher Speed on Program

Rear Admiral Land, the Chairman of the Maritime Commission, has announced that the Liberty type is to be superseded by a larger vessel capable of making higher speed.

The matter of speed plays an important part in defeating the submarine. It usually the slow convoy that suffers losses of ships in any number. A fast convoy seldom loses a ship, and rarely more than one or two under the most disadvantageous conditions.

A convoy can only proceed at the speed of its slowest unit, and considerable care is taken to assemble convoys so vessels of comparable speed will sail together.

When a submarine contact is made by escort vessels, the destruction of the U-boat is the goal, failing which it must be driven away or kept down until it cannot again establish contact with the convoy, and the faster the speed of the convoy, the easier the task of the escort ships.

More merchantmen, faster merchantmen, and ample convoy protection, it is hoped, will provide the answer to Hitler's attempt to impose a transportation bottleneck.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

Associated Press

RAF Blasts Sub Menace at Its Source

Damage by RAF Mosquito planes on a German naval stores depot near Rennes, France, is visible here. This depot was used for outfitting U-boats based on the Atlantic Coast of France. Damage included the destruction of four large sheds and five smaller buildings.

U. S. and British reports of two successful anti-submarine battles seen start of new policy.

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP)—The Allied High Command has decided to give the public more information on the fight against the Nazi U-boats, it is reported, thus modifying a policy of silence which has been enforced with few exceptions since the start of the war.

The new policy apparenty began with the official release in London and Washington March 171 of reports of two successful anti-submarine battles in the North Atlantic in recent weeks.

The modification as applied to both the British Admiralty and the United States Navy Department is understood to have resulted from conferences held here among American, British, and Canadian officers.

The policy change does not provide for making public complete details of the war on the submarines, because it is said such information would be extremely valuable to the enemy. Thus there is no intention of releasing periodically overall figures on submarines sunk, probably sunk or damaged.

What will be made public, it was learned, are anti-submarine battle accounts in which specific cases of attack and definitely known individual sinkings will be revealed. The London story which came out March 17 told of the destruction of three submarines in a wolfpack which caused some damage to a United Nations convoy. The Washington release reported the destruction of a submarine by the American Coast Guard Cutter Campbell in late February.

The British are understood to have taken the lead in bringing about the policy change just as they had originally sponsored the silence policy, which was adopted first in World War I for its effect on the morale of German U-boat crews. The official explanation was that when the Germans sent out U-boats which were never heard of again the crews of other submarines would worry about meeting the same fate.

In support of this policy, officials argued tha the break in German morale which hastened the end of World War I began with disgruntled U-boat crewmen.

Presumably the development of wolfpack hunting methods has ended for the Germans much of the mystery of what happens to their undersea craft. Wolfpacks work with such a high degree of co-ordination that when one U-boat is sunk the officers of several others are almost sure to know about it.

On the other hand positive considerations in favor of releasing information about successful attacks on submarines are believed to have included:

The psychological warfare value of telling the Germans how their highly touted undersea raiders are being destroyed.

The fact that thus far the allied public has been told much about ship losses and the U-boat menace but very little about steps being taken to combat that menace.

The critical importance of the Battle of the Atlantic this spring and summer, and its potential influence on military developments in the European-African theater of war.

More Carriers

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP)—A hint that the United States is building a large number of medium-size airplane carriers came yesterday in a disclosure by Henry J. Kaiser, the shipbuilder, that 12 shipways at Vancouver, Wash., are being used for this type craft.

Mr. Kaiser made this known when talking with reporters at the White House where he called to present to President Roosevelt a model of the first ship, to be launched April 5 and sponsored by Mrs. Roosevelt. He said the rate of production is expected to reach six a month by the end of the year.

The shipbuilder did not disclose many details of the craft, but it was evident from what he did say that they are formidable ships although not first line carriers.

He described them as 487 feet long with a 514-foot flight deck and intended to serve either as a carrier or an aircraft transport. In the latter role, the ships could take fighter planes over long ocean distances to within flying range of a land base.

By comparison with the new craft's length, the standard carriers of the Enterprise class are 761 feet long. Mr. Kaiser said nothing as to how many planes his ships could carry, but presumably the number would be considerably fewer than the 100 for which the Enterprise has space, according to Jane's Fighting Ships.

Stark 'In' on Sub War

LONDON, March 19 (AP)—Admiral Harold R. Stark, Commander of United States Naval Forces in European waters, and W. Averell Harriman, American Lend-Lease Co-ordinator in England, attend the weekly meetings of the Anti-Submarine Warfare Committee, Lord Cranborne told the House of Lords.

The statement was made by the Lord Privy Seal in reply to a question from Lord Winster. Lord Cranborne did not go into details of the weekly meetings, but explained that they in no way superseded or replaced the regular systematic control of antisubmarine warfare by the Admiralty.

Disaster 'Accident'

LONDON, March 19 (AP)—A coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death today in a subway shelter disaster during an air alert March 3 in which 173 persons were killed.

The coroner testified that a Government inquiry had uncovered nothing to suggest a stampede or panic "or anything of the kind" as fen, women, and children piled up on the stairs of a subway entrance.

Witnesses confirmed the previous reports that the tangle resulted when a woman carrying her child stumbled and fell on the stairs.

Greenwich, Conn., Man In Red Cross Deputy Post

LONDON, March 19 (AP)—Harvey Gibson, Commissioner of the American Red Cross in Great Britain, today appointed Edwin J. Beinecke of Greenwich, Conn., as deputy commissioner in charge of administration of Red Cross services to the armed forces.

Algerian Jews Uncertain As to Role Under Giraud

By Egon Kaskelina
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While Gen. Henri Giraud has clearly indicated his intention of abolishing the anti-Jewish legislation introduced by Vichy in North Africa, it is not yet clear whether Algerian Jews are to be admitted to their former positions, if their confiscated business is to be restored and if they are to receive compensation for their losses through anti-Jewish measures.

Further uncertainty about the status of the Algerian Jews is raised by General Giraud's declaration that the "Law Crémieux" which gave status as full French citizens to all Algerian Jews would be abrogated.

This means that the political rights of the Algerian Jews will not be restored, and that they will be relegated to the status of French subjects, not citizens as they had been under the laws of Napoleon III. The World Jewish Congress and the American Jewish Congress have strongly protested against this decision.

Appeal to Arabs

In his speech which announced the liberalization of the North African administration, General Giraud linked abrogation of the Crémieux Law with an appeal addressed to the Arabs, urging them to live henceforth in harmony with their Jewish countrymen. This declaration seemed to imply that the Jews had to be reduced from their former status as French citizens in order to prevent Arab discontent.

There can be little doubt that in some Algerian communities, relations between Moslem and Jewish Algerians have been strained and that many Arabs envied the native Jews their political influence. It appears, however, that Arab resentment against the Jews has been systematically exploited and stirred up by reactionary French groups.

Although some Arabs may gain some satisfaction at the political degradation of the Jews, more clear-sighted Arab leaders understand that elimination of Jews from North African political life is also a blow at their own claims to have a hand in the administration of their country.

The Crémieux Law, however, was not merely an isolated measure in favor of the Jews. It was only one point in the framework of general reform of the French administration in North Africa. During the period from October, 1870, to January, 1871, not less than 21 important decrees concerning Algeria were published by the republican government in France assimilating the former colony by France and placing a civil instead of a military chief at the head of the newly formed three departments.

Purpose of Citizenship

By granting French citizenship to the Algerian Jews, the republican government wanted not only to increase the number of French nationals living among a Moslem majority but also to strengthen the republican element among the French settlers. The Algerian Jews have always remained faithful to their republican tradition and many Jews were among those Frenchmen who helped the landing of American troops on Algerian soil.

It is, therefore, probable that abrogating the Crémieux Law has been decided upon less to appease the Arabs than to give satisfaction to influential groups of white settlers in Algeria who disliked the Algerian Jews because they were not of French descent and because they were republicans.

Violent opposition of reactionary French settlers against the Crémieux Law began as early as 1870. On July 21, 1871, a bill inspired by these groups was introduced in the French Chamber of Deputies abrogating the Crémieux law. This bill, however, was defeated at that time. Important groups of white settlers in North Africa have never ceased to protest against the Crémieux Law and to claim its abrogation.

These anti-Semitic groups have been recently strengthened by pro-Vichy Frenchmen who arrived in North Africa since the defeat, especially by the members of the Legion.

Equalizing Status

General Giraud has hinted that invalidation of the Crémieux Law would give native Jews a status similar to that of the Arabs. Yet, while the Arab community—as well as that of the Moroccan Jews—has a social life separate from that of the Europeans and based on religious laws, the Algerian Jews to a large extent have emancipated themselves in the last 70 years from their former social life. Their upper and middle classes, at least, fully participated in the political, cultural and economic life of the French community in Algeria. It is significant that the number of Jewish pupils in Algerian high schools was as high as 15 per cent while their ratio in the total population was only 1.3 per cent.

Abolition of Vichy's racial laws generally will, if sincerely carried out, do much to improve the present situation of the Jews in North Africa. As individuals they may even apply for French citizenship, but it remains to be seen how sympathetically the Giraud administration will view these applications.

It is, however, unlikely that the recent measures decided upon by the Giraud Government will actually bring solution of North African internal political problems. By abrogating the political rights of the native Jews, the groups of French colonists who actually rule the country may hope to strengthen their position, but neither will the Algerian Jews forget that they have been French citizens nor will the Arabs give up their claim to increased participation in the administration of their native land.

Whether the abrogation of the Crémieux Law is a step in the right direction remains to be seen. Its effect is expected to reduce instead of enlarge the political basis of the North African regime.

It is a question whether such a measure will help to prepare the foundations of a new French Republic.

Australian Minister Urges Vigorous War Upon Japan

TORONTO, March 19 (AP)—Sir Owen Dixon, Australian Minister to the United States, said today that the war against Japan must be conducted with vigor to keep it from reaching a strength so great that its "defeat becomes a formidable task for the United Nations, notwithstanding the concentration of their forces against Japan."

In an address before the Canadian Club, Sir Owen remarked:

"We cannot afford to be unduly optimistic about the time we will take to bring about the collapse of Germany. But we may be sure when the forces of Great Britain are released from that gigantic task they will be concentrated on the Pacific war.

"By that time, the development of United States naval, military, and air power will be immense, but unless meanwhile the war against Japan is prosecuted with vigor and determination and her military strength is kept fully strained, we may expect it to make full use of the resources at its command, which now are so great that its powers may grow until its complete defeat becomes a formidable task for the United Nations. . . ."

Referring to the prospect of a Japanese invasion of Australia, he said: "It has not been found easy to read the Japanese mind with reference to these matters. It is never safe to reason from what we would do if we occupied their position. . . .

"Early last year they failed to move against the Australian mainland when its defenses were relatively weak. It does not follow that the present preparations do not threaten the continent."

The Minister praised Canada's contributions to the United Nations war effort, and said the West Coast of Canada geographically is important in the campaign against Japan.

"Even now, from Vancouver, supplies of Canadian munitions and materials are finding their way to the South Pacific, and Australians are aware that the products of Canadian industry are making no inconsiderable contribution to the war against Japan," he said.

St. Lawrence Ship Losses

OTTAWA, March 19 (AP)—Navy Minister Angus Macdonald told in the House of Commons March 17 that only three out of every 1,000 tons of shipping moving through the Gulf of St. Lawrence had been sunk, and that "we have not lost the Battle of the Gulf."

The Minister replied to charges of shipping losses and war incidents in the St. Lawrence area which he said had been made by Onesime Gagnon, Union Nationale member in the Quebec Legislature for Matane Constituency, and by J. S. Roy, Quebec independent.

Mr. Macdonald named 18 merchantmen, a corvette, and a patrol ship lost in the St. Lawrence area in 1942. This was the total known to the Navy and compared with charges of Mr. Gagnon that more than 30 ships had been lost, he said.

Mr. Roy had spoken of a "battle" lasting 1½ hours between two corvettes and a U-boat in the St. Lawrence in which no assistance from aircraft had been received by the surface craft.

Mr. Macdonald said there was no battle, that the incident concerned two corvettes engaged in gun practice on the river.

The defenses of the gulf and river this year will be stronger than last year, "but I am not saying that even if we doubled or trebled the naval forces there that we could guarantee complete immunity from submarine attack," he said.

"That is something no nation in the world has succeeded in doing."

Mr. Macdonald denied Mr. Roy's statement that the Battle of the St. Lawrence had been lost.

Some members seemed to think, he said, that the St. Lawrence was a river that could be screened or buoyed to give it complete protection, but at the farthest point up river where an attack was made last year the width was 30 miles, wider than the straits of Dover which the British Navy, with all its might, had been unable to render completely safe.

A member asked the Minister to comment on the newspaper report quoting Premier Adelard Godbout of Quebec as saying that "every one knows there are spies along the St. Lawrence and possibly in Newfoundland."

Mr. Macdonald said the French version of that speech indicated that Mr. Godbout had said there "may" be spies in those places.

"That is quite true. I have said so myself," the Minister added. So far as could be learned there were no submarine bases hidden in that area, he said.

Complacency Charge Denied by Alexander

By the Associated Press
London, March 19

With a bang of his fist, First Lord of the Admiralty A. V. Alexander denied in the House of Commons today that the Admiralty had been complacent in its fight against the submarine menace and in equipping the Navy's air arm.

"The situation is much too serious and engrossing every day and night," he declared in answer to a question by Clement Davies, a Liberal, who charged Mr. Alexander with "vanity, complacency, and fretful resentment of any inquiry or even of advice."

As an example of the Admiralty's foresight, Mr. Alexander declared the Navy was "coming close to delivery and equipment of the fleet with helicopters" which can rise almost vertically from ships to combat U-boats.

Mr. Alexander said the submarine conferences in Washington were of a series which have been held between the staffs of Allied navies and would not impinge on the work of the British Cabinet's U-boat Committee which Prime Minister Churchill said meets weekly or oftener. The idea of the conference was to pool information, Mr. Alexander said.

WPB Penalizes 247 For Priority Violation

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP)—Out of nearly 75,000 investigations for violation of priority orders, the War Production Board has imposed penalties in 247 cases and begun criminal proceedings in 59, it reported today.

WPB's Compliance Director, W. John Logan, said industry and business generally had shown increasing willingness to comply with WPB orders. "Irritation has abated," he added, "while indignation is increasing against violators."

The low ratio between investigations and penalties is partly explained by WPB's unwillingness to cut off a firm from priority aid when such action would delay war production.

England-Africa Airmen Decorated

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP)—Officers and enlisted men of the Army Air Forces who operated planes carrying troops from England to North Africa during the invasion nights of last Nov. 7 and 8 have been awarded the Air Medal, the War Department announced yesterday.

The Department described the feat as "the longest massed, unescorted non-stop troop-carrier flight ever successfully performed" by the American Air Forces.

"It was carried out," continued the announcement, "in spite of adverse weather and communication conditions and in the face of enemy fighter activity."

The citation said the success of the mass flight "contributed immeasurably" to the carrying out of the initial phases of the North African campaign.

Those awarded the medal include:

Massachusetts
Emmet L. Gregg, major, West Wareham; Edward Payeski, captain, Winchester; John J. Ciulada, sergeant, Lowell; Boleslaw Majeski, sergeant, Fall River; Richard H. Martin, sergeant, Holyoke; John A. Schofield, sergeant, Dorchester; Thomas F. Weaver, sergeant, Chicopee Falls; Earl C. Wilkins, sergeant, Haverhill; Ruben Zaslow, sergeant, Dorchester.
New Hampshire
Robert A. Gilmore, sergeant, Bedford.
Rhode Island
Owen O. Birtwistle, major, Warwick; Gordon E. Menzies, major, Wickford; William T. Humphries, second lieutenant, Providence; Stephen E. Kowlowski, sergeant, Central Falls.

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Chile Acts Against Foes Within Its Own Borders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Conscious of its exposed geographical and economic make-up, Chile has taken many defensive measures both before and after it decreed a diplomatic break with the Axis countries. Military commander and captains of industry, with government executives, had decided on a plan of security action ready for enforcement immediately President Rios decreed marching orders for the totalitarian representatives.

Japan, through its resident minister and the radio "Voice of Tokyo," had several times reminded this country of its elongated littoral, which, it was suggested, offers an ideal target for long-distance naval incursions.

Chile has been less fearful of hit-and-run raids—even of Axis submarine attacks—since the Midway and South Sea battles demonstrated that the American Navy had begun to take the measure of the Japanese Navy.

National defense measures, enforced through emergency powers, reveal that the Rios Government is thinking most about protection for its vital industries—copper, nitrate and other minerals which are being shipped to the arsenals of the United Nations.

The protection sought is from fifth column risings and sabotage rather than from naval and naval-air raiders. Deep coastal waters, however, would enable warships to come close inshore and shell important industrial plants in the narrowest strips of the republic where there is no shelter from bombardment. It is to be presumed, however, that coast artillery will now be or has been supplied by the United States. It is a legitimate inference that some external as well as internal preparations were made before the rupture was announced.

The main protection — from sabotage—is necessary because of the possibility of large scale recruitment of saboteurs from an estimated 75,000 to 100,000 Chilean citizens of German ancestry. They are the potential enemy within Chile's gates.

Significance Seen

It was considered significant that the Minister of National Defense, Alfredo Duhalde, recently went on an extensive tour of southern Chile where many of these German-blood citizens reside. The majority are concentrated between Temuco and Puerto Montt and especially in and around the cities of Concepción and Valdivia, important coal and steel centers.

Central authorities assert, however, that they expect no great trouble from these Chilean-born Germans, few of whom are believed to be Nazis. They are more interested in, and are exercising greater vigilance over, the 15,000 German residents in Santiago and Valparaiso. The majority of these are German-born active servants of the Nazis and working "according to plan."

Chilean citizens of Italian ancestry are probably equally as numerous as those of German blood, but the difference in their case is that they are mostly devoted to the new homeland. The majority speak Spanish only. There are about 20,000 foreign-born Italians, but most of these are more influenced by the Free Italian than the Fascist movement. Major Ettor Vioal, Bersaglieri commander in the last war, heads the Free Italians in Chile.

The Japanese have increased rapidly during recent years, the community growing out of all proportion to trade development, though this has been considerable in textiles and mining. The community has grown from scratch virtually, a few years ago, to one thousand strong. Sixty-four of the first batch of about 250 Axis subjects detained on charges of suspicious activities belonged to this small Japanese community. Later the number of Axis subjects under police control rose to 600.

Among these Japanese were Takeyasu Hombo, proprietor of a toy shop, who turned out to be a colonel in the imperial reserve army and the head of the espionage services along the Chilean coast. One Tomigo, who had progressed so far as to acquire the vernacular name of Juan, was found occupying a post in the Bureau of Bridges of the State Railways. That was an ideal location for a saboteur. He also figured as a Japanese army lieutenant, on the active list. A photographer from the legation was arrested because he had taken photographs of the naval air base at Quintero, near Valparaiso.

Newspapers Disappear

German and other Axis newspapers and sheets disappeared within 48 hours after the break. The editor of the principal German daily, Wilhelm Grunwaldt, was ordered to reside in Rengo, a distant town. That is what happened with nearly all the detained Axis subjects—they were "relegated" to remote parts of national territory with the obligation to report punctually and regularly to the local police offices. The government is permitted this procedure under the law of internal security, prepared in advance of the rupture step. The country is divided into military zones.

The president of the Association of Friends of Germany, Arturo Ahumada, announced the spontaneous dissolution of his group, which included many Chilean members favoring national socialism. Its formal declaration on dissolution, however, disclosed that their first thoughts were to keep Chile out of the war, as "lovers of justice," defended the principles for which Germany was "obliged to start the war."

Leaders of the Chilean National Socialist organization, including the notorious Jorge Gonzalez von Marees, have deprecated the Chilean government's decision and continued to sing the praises of the German Führer and his party and policy. One of the old "Nacistas," Ignacio Moraga, was arrested in connection with the discovery of four bombs believed to be destined for industrial machinery destruction.

Military defense measures, naturally, remain secret, though the majority were well in advance.

There is a snag, of course, in the fact that Nationalist Spain is still represented here. The ambassador, the Marqués Luca de Tena, is conscious of the criticism that is directed towards his diplomatic mission and of the suspicions aroused. In taking over the representation of German and Italian interests he gave the solemn undertaking that Spain would not look after their "political interests."

Spade Work Done on Eden's Washington Visit

Associated Press

British Foreign Secretary Meets Congressional Leaders

Mr. Eden hears Senator Tom Connally, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, make a point during the former's visit to the Capitol. Left to right are: Senator Charles L. McNary, Senate Minority Leader; Representative Sol Bloom, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee; the British Ambassador, Viscount Halifax; Senator Connally; Mr. Eden; Secretary of State Cordell Hull; John G. Winant, American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's; and Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., the House Minority Leader.

Women's Club Wrangle Goes To N. Y. Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 19—A suit to bar the New York State Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs from withdrawing the charter of affiliation it granted to the Midtown Business and Professional Women's Club is before the State Supreme Court here today.

In an action filed yesterday, the Midtown Club charged that the State Federation tried to withdraw the charter after the Manhattan group had admitted two Negroes to membership. The complaint said the State Federation notified the Midtown Club on March 3 that its application for membership had been rejected at a January meeting. Along with the notification, all dues forwarded for members of the Midtown Group to the State Body were returned, although, in the meantime, the membership of the local unit had apparently been accepted.

The Midtown Club offered in evidence a charter from the National Federation, which embraces about 1,500 clubs throughout the nation with a membership of 76,000 women. The Midtown Club seeks preservation of full membership and equal rights in the national body—which membership is obtainable only through the State Federation.

The complaint said the State Federation informed the Midtown Club that the charter was issued "through a clerical error."

Miss Frances K. Marlatt, President of the State Federation, declared it was most unfortunate that the racial issue had been injected into the controversy.

"How the Nazis in our midst must rejoice at the evidence of American disunity," she said.

Roosevelt Backs Firm Pledge By Senate for Postwar Role

Continued from Page 1

"Big Four" conclave of Russia, Britain, China and the United States.

With respect to the Ball-Burton-Hatch-Hill resolution designed to align the Senate behind a United Nations system of collective security, the President took pains to correct interpretations growing out of his hesitancy to discuss the proposal at his uesday press conference.

He wanted it known that he was not cool toward the resolution at all. He stressed the point that he was most certainly not cool toward it.

From today's conference it would appear that he was warm toward it.

Welcome and Helpful

He explained that he did not wish to take a position on the phrasing or, indeed, the timing of the Ball-Burton-Hatch-Hill resolution but that he did want it known that he supports completely its broad principles and that any resolution which would accomplish the objectives outlined of this resolution would be both welcome and helpful.

He said that it would be valuable to let the world know that the United States is ready and willing to help create and secure the future peace and that as time went on he very much hoped that the Senate would give such assurance.

Eden's Frankness

Hard-boiled observers—both in side and outside the Government—who take nothing for granted, are today convinced that the visit of the British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, to the United States is greatly strengthening Anglo-American solidarity.

This visible increase in mutual good faith is the most significant result of Mr. Eden's conference with the combined Congressional Foreign Affairs Committees, for it is already evident that the candor and forthrightness of these discussions created a favorable impression on the most skeptical.

Even vastly improved personal relations do not guarantee diplomatic agreement but they enhance the prospect, and it is apparent that Mr. Eden is establishing a new level of confidence among both diplomatic and Congressional leaders in the Capital.

It was important, of course, for the Senators and Representatives who deal specifically in foreign policy to know what Mr. Eden was thinking about the present and the future, but it was equally important that the Congressmen reach a first-hand, informed conclusion as to what manner of man the British Foreign Secretary really is.

Wide Variety of Questions

The estimate was high on the qualities which make for healthy co-operation. After he had talked with the committee members for some 25 minutes and answered a wide variety of searching questions for about as long a period, the Senators and Representatives spoke with notable enthusiasm for his candor, willingness to speak out and his realistic approach to postwar problems. Almost uniformly they described his talk as "lucid," "frank" and "appealing."

Even Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, who can usually see a British plot at the drop of an accent and who sleeps with a suspicion under his pillow, said that he gained from Mr. Eden an impression strong enough to approximate an "assurance" that Britain has entered into no "secret understandings" or commitments in its treaty with Russia.

When anything with a British label "approximates" an assurance to Senator Nye, that is something. And Senator Nye also said that he was "much encouraged" by what Mr. Eden had to say on this subject and when Senator Nye is "encouraged" about the British, the British have reason to be "encouraged" about Senator Nye. Senator Nye doesn't encourage easily and Mr. Eden apparently did it with mirrors.

Rough Outline of Plan

Although a full statement of Mr. Eden's discussion with the House and Senate Foreign Affairs Committees yesterday afternoon was not made public, the chairmen of both Committees, Tom Connally (D) of Texas in the Senate, and Sol Bloom (D) of New York in the House, and other members gave correspondents a broad outline of what he had said. On this basis, the views which the British Foreign Secretary communicated to the Congressmen can fairly be summarized as follows:

He held that the immediate need is not a blueprint for an all-powerful organization to enforce the peace and prevent aggression, but a rough sketch that will be gradually filled in by experience as the United Nations proceed with the war and which can be completed when hostilities are at an end. Thus he felt that with a broad and strong framework constructed and with the principal fighting Allies—the United States, Russia, China, and Britain—serving as pillars, further machinery for preserving the peace can be added.

He expressed the assurance that these four countries are working in full harmony now in the conduct of the war and he was hopeful that a general agreement would be reached among them on what should be done when peace comes.

Mr. Eden said frankly that it should be recognized that the Allied powers had been drawn together not through merely personal or national affection, but in response to the instinctive realization of necessity for fighting for their collective survival.

He volunteered the information that, so far as Great Britain was concerned, no secret agreements or understandings with other nations existed.

Statement by Connally

After yesterday's luncheon and subsequent question-and-answer period, Senator Connally, as Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, made a significant declaration of his own position.

"My view," he said, "is that the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, Russia, and China, in the active conduct of the war, are in complete harmony. Our paramount duty is to crush the enemy utterly. I favor the establishment of an international body by the United Nations to preserve the peace and prevent aggression.

"I favor military and naval sanctions to enforce the decrees of such a body. I favor a declaration by the United States Senate that the United States will co-operate with other United Nations on all matters growing out of the war affecting the peace of the world and the sovereignty of free people. I am in complete agreement with the foreign policies of the President and Secretary Hull."

Questioned on postwar planning, Senator Connally said:

"I am for complete postwar planning when it is found that we can do it. It is a matter of practicability; you cannot just press a button now and—ergo! it's done. If I had my way, I would do it now, but I know it cannot be done. But a court without a sheriff is not much of a court. A decision that cannot be enforced is no decision."

Continuing, he said he thought it would be "fortunate" if Secretary Hull would return Mr. Eden's visit and would also call on Premier Stalin in Russia. It might prove "very beneficial" as well, he added, if "three or four" Senators were to make such a trip.

Senator Connally announced that he might appoint a subcommittee next week to study the Ball-Burton-Hatch-Hill resolution and other postwar planning measures now before the committee.

The four Senators who introduced the join-the-peace resolution gained support from Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, and from the Writers' War Board of New York.

Plans for setting up postwar machinery now, Senator Thomas held, were "not premature," and added that "until adequate machinery for settlement of differences between nations can be set up and enforced," war was inevitable.

Eden Expected In Ottawa Soon

By the Associated Press

Ottawa, March 19

Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, who at present is in the United States, is expected to visit the Canadian capital some time during the week of March 28, it was learned here.

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King invited Mr. Eden to deliver an address before the Senate and House of Commons.

Civilian Goods In Cycle Two Of War Plan

Continued from Page 1

called "re-conversion" is already under way, and the movement is so big that it represents a brand new cycle.

Alarm Clocks First

The humble alarm clock represents the whole thing in brief, though the alarm clock is only one of what may be several hundred other civilian goods, temporarily dropped, that will now reappear.

When the war came the Army, Navy, and Executive officials were more interested in guns, planes, tanks and battleships than alarm clocks—and there were plenty of alarm clocks on the shelves anyway. But now the alarm clock shortage is acute and the first rush of the big guns is over. First things have been put first, Mr. Nelson believes, and now there is time to think about second things, which means alarm clocks.

Alarm clocks are typical, but it is only one minor phase in the big new "war cycle No. 2" that is coming about. A bigger matter is the construction industry. For the first year of the war the construction industry worked night and day building army cantonments and barracks. Now, for the most part, these are built, or their completion is in sight. The first great emergency is over. Meanwhile, private and civilian construction has about ceased. But house roofs have begun to leak. Faucets have begun to run. Dozens of things householders need to keep up their property have been sold out.

Building Needs Watched

Though Mr. Nelson did not say it at his conference today, it is learned that proposed plans call for reconsideration of many home articles made by the construction industry.

One goal of the changed attitude is to keep the home front more efficient during the war. Alarm clocks, for example, have a relationship to absenteeism.

Another goal is to save the civilian industries. With war jobs scraping the bottom of the barrel in most cases, it is thought wiser to keep them occupied by a revival of civilian goods (where these do not compete for war supplies) if only in a stand-by condition.

At his press conference, Mr. Nelson said today that a study of civilian need is being made constantly because "it is just as important that the home front be sound—though lean—as it is for the war front to be in good shape."

Regard for Civilians

Mr. Nelson confirmed reports that a reorganization of WPB's Office of Civilian Supply is imminent. There is need, he said, for a strong Federal agency to represent civilians in making claims on available supplies of critical materials.

He gave few details on how production of civilian goods would be increased. The fact that many plants heretofore manufacturing household products have been converted to war production and the necessity of "reconverting" them to civilian manufacture would constitute considerable of a problem, he said. He added, however, that small business would be called into the picture.

The WPB Executive Vice-Chairman, Charles E. Wilson, who participated in the press conference, said that his far-reaching program for scheduling of valves, heat exchangers, and other component parts of war weapons is proceeding satisfactorily, and that all demands of the armed services for 1943 will be met "on time."

Report Clears Up the Causes Of Fracture of Welded Tanker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 18 — Defective welding due to "departure from recognized fundamentals of good welded construction in order to speed ship construction"; lack of sufficient skilled workers; poor fitting of large subassemblies; steel of sub-standard quality and other factors were found responsible for the sudden breaking in two of the new all-welded tanker Schenectady at Portland, Ore., by an investigation committee of the American Bureau of Shipping, just made public.

The Schenectady was the first tanker built at the new shipyard of the Kaiser Company at Swan Island, Portland, Ore., and had satisfactorily completed her sea trials. She was afloat at the fitting out dock of the Swan Island Yard when on Jan. 16 of this year, she suddenly broke in two with a loud report, fracturing the deck at a point about amidships and extending both sides to the bottom shell plating.

Corrections Made

Less than two months were taken by the special sub-committee appointed by the American Bureau of Shipping to investigate the disaster and submit its report, following several meetings at Portland, Ore., and New York City. J. Lewis Luckenbach, President of the American Bureau, which maintains jurisdiction over inspection and classification of vessels under construction, named the committee.

Corrective measures were recommended and carried out immediately, the report shows, "whereby the defective welding was removed from the Schenectady and sister vessels, and these joints properly rewelded." Application of severe bending tests—hogging and sagging—"show the corrective measure to be satisfactory."

High stresses responsible for the fractures that have recently occurred in welded vessels were due primarily to the failure to adhere rigidly to the procedure necessary to keep shrinkage stresses within the margin of strength allowed in the design, in opinion of the committee.

Steps have been taken with full co-operation of all yards concerned to insure adherence to proper established precedure.

Summary of Findings

Closer control of welding procedure in which the builders have already been instructed will prevent a recurrence of such major failures, the committee feels. The probability of fractures resulting from residual stresses in welded construction will decrease with the length of service, the committee opines.

Summarizing their findings, the committee averred that the failure of the tanker was due to a combination of unfavorable circumstances. "The principle cause was an accumulation of an abnormal amount of internal stress locked into the structure by the processes used in construction, together with an acute concentration of stress caused by defective welding at the starboard gunwale . . . augmented by the hogging stress due to the ballasted condition . . .the starboard sheer strake which was formed of steel of sub-standard quality, all of which was aggravated to some degree by the drop in atmospheric temperature."

Compulsory National Service Now Is Opposed by Roosevelt

Continued from Page 1

equipment produced, the shorter would be the war and briefer the casualty lists.

Captain Rickenbacker denounced the present situation of America's labor legislation, declaring that fundamental abuses in the labor laws were wasting "millions of hours" on war production. In his criticism he lumped together racketeering, the basic 40-hour work week, absenteeism and rules which forbid an employer to fire summarily a man found lazing on his job.

He was sharply critical of Government spokesmen whom he said were trying to "salve" labor by giving all sorts of excuses for absenteeism. He said he recognized there were housing problems, transport difficulties, and accident rates, but that there was "plenty" of absenteeism due to plain selfishness and complacency.

"Kep Up the Fight"

Denying that he was a labor-baiter as critics have charged, Captain Rickenbacker declared he was going to continue his battle to root out labor abuses, remarking that he had received over 50,000 communications in the last 90 days. The vast majority of them had pled with him to keep up the fight.

He suggested that the committee investigate a report from "authentic sources" that among Southern California aircraft plants in February, avoidable absenteeism in nonunion plants was only half that in union factories.

"We are a long ways from getting the maximum out of our war effort, both in manpower and womanpower," he continued, asserting that the United States had more manpower than it could use if it were wisely employed. There would be a manpower surplus in 90 per cent of today's so-called scarcity areas if labor feather-bedding and national laxity were ended, he asserted, although he gave no sources for his statistics.

"We will need not 11,000,000 men but rather 15,000,000 men in uniform before we defeat the Axis," Captain Rickenbacker contended, "and we'll need 3,000,000 women in uniform besides, to handle the war casualties."

When Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont asked his opinion as to why airplane production was 500 planes below schedule during February, Captain Rickenbacker gave answer by listing the objectives of his daily wrath: labor racketeering, Government interference with management, complacency, selfishness, greed, and absenteeism.

Sweden Denied Safe Conduct

STOCKHOLM, March 19 (AP)—The Stockholm newspaper Allehanda said March 18 safe conduct passages for Swedish ships traveling to and from South America had been discontinued because of a conflict over two Norwegian ships tied up at Goteborg.

The two Norwegian vessels were among 12 which tried a daring escape to England last year. Some of them reached their destination, several were sunk and two turned back to the shelter of the Swedish port.

The newspaper said it was not known which belligerent power refused to grant safe passage. Germany, however, has taken the stand that it is unable to grant safe conduct to any Swedish ship as long as the two Norwegian vessels remain free to try another dash to England.

Cutting of Sweden's lifeline to South America would have a serious effect on the country's economic situation because of the importance of oil, coffee, cotton and corn imports. It was pointed out in some quarters that it would probably result in further rationing cuts.

In the hope of intercepting the Norwegian ships now anchored at Goteborg, the Nazis have concentrated a number of destroyers and warplanes in southern Norwegian waters ever since this country permitted the Norwegians to depart.

This has worked to the advantage of the Allies because it forced the Germans to reduce their naval and air strength in Northern Norway. This was believed to have been a contributing factor in allowing at least two Allied convoys to reach Murmansk virtually untouched.

South Australia Pegs Rents At the Levels of Last August

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia — All rents for furnished or unfurnished houses have been pegged in this State as from Jan. 1 at the levels which prevailed in August. Authority to control the letting of all dwellings is vested in the Housing Trust. Tenancy must not be refused because the prospective occupier has children.

It is no longer permissible for a bonus or premium to be charged for allowing anybody to occupy a house, or for an amount to be paid for a key. There is a serious shortage of homes in the metropolitan area and unscrupulous persons have been obtaining substantial sums by offering the keys to the highest bidders.

The vast expansion in munitions production and resultant demand for houses has led to trafficking in keys, and the new legislation is intended to put a stop to it. Rent pegging, which began Jan. 1, is the most important move yet made in South Australia to stabilize the whole position.

An application may be made on the one hand by the landlord for an increase, and, on the other, by a tenant for a reduction. Officers of the Housing Trust will then inspect the premises and fix the rent. Action will be taken against anyone demanding a premium or bonus to occupy a home.

Puerto Rico Labor Use Studied

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP)—Possible utilization of Puerto Rican skilled and semi-skilled labor in the United States to offset labor shortages was discussed yesterday in several sectors of the capital.

Senator Robert Taft (R) of Ohio, who has studied the situation, said he anticipated calling the subject to the attention of the War Manpower Commission to see what could be done.

Charles Goldsmith, United States Labor Conciliator, from San Juan, Puerto Rico, meanwhile was in Washington, conferring with officials and bringing to their attention the potential manpower available on the island.

Mr. Goldsmith said there are 20,000 skilled and 14,000 semi-skilled workers available, with proved records of ability, and also some 40,000 to 50,000 competent workers who could be employed in railroad track maintenance work, in addition to hundreds of feminine needle workers.

Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, said while he was sympathetic with the problems of the Puerto Ricans, Florida fruit and vegetable growers in need of additional labor had expressed a preference for labor from the Bahamas because the workers there speak English.

Britain to Reoccupy Guernsey and Jersey

LONDON, March 19 (AP) — The moment it is militarily possible Britain will reoccupy the Channel Islands, Minister of Economic Warfare Lord Selborne said yesterday in the House of Lords in answer to Lord Portsea, who had charged "betrayal of the islands."

Lord Portsea, venerable Channel Islands champion, recently offered to sail a foodship to the inhabitants. The Islands, including Guernsey and Jersey, were occupied by the Germans soon after the fall of France.

Lord Selborne said, "I assure him that the moment it is militarily possible we shall reoccupy the islands. . . . Preparations to that end are being made. . . ."

Alcohol Plants Sought

TOPEKA, Kan., March 19 (AP)—The Kansas Senate concurred last night in a House resolution memorializing Congress and the War Production Board to locate alcohol manufacturing plants in Kansas. The policy change was recommended by the House Committee on Industrial Development. Kansas is a dry state.

Trade Unions Protest Canadian Work Ban

EDMONTON, Alberta, March 19 (AP)—The Edmonton Trades and labor unions, has urged repeal of a Federal Government order which prohibits United States firms here from employing Canadians.

The unions will send telegrams to Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King and Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell asking repeal of the order.

Approximately 1,000 Canadians, now employed by Americans, are not affected by the new order. American firms may, however, still employ Canadians in emergency cases.

A resolution protesting any restriction on labor's freedom in obtaining work, was indorsed by the Council.

Canada Is Storing Reserve Supplies Against Emergency

OTTAWA, March 19 (AP)—To meet emergency demands from combat zones in various parts of the world, reserve stores of munitions and war supplies are being built up in Canada, Munitions Minister C. D. Howe said in a departmental statement today.

"Canada's war production now has reached a stage where we can afford to store adequate reserves in various parts of Canada as part of a planned supply startegy," he said.

As an example, he said, many crated motor vehicles stored beside railways at certain points are being held ready for quick dispatch to the fighting fronts according to emergency demands.

"Canada's central position in relation to all points of possible attack on the enemy gives this country a strategic advantage in supply storage," Mr. Howe said. "Security and shortness of haul to various combat zones are the major considerations."

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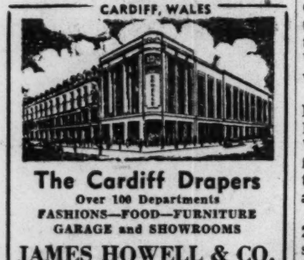

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Similar Scenes Will Beckon Vacation-Hungry World

Mirror Lake, in the Spanish Peaks Wilderness of Gallatin National Forest, Montana.

Americans Neglect Their Own Swiss Alps

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Western Montana, exclusive of Glacier National Park, and the Idaho panhandle are scenic regions which have been generally overlooked by American travelers. Tourists, having visited the grandeur of Glacier National, have hurried on over to the Coast to visit Mt. Rainier, and missed this natural vacation area.

There are American travelers who know the Swiss Alps by heart and have scarcely heard of Lake Pend Oreille and Lake Coeur d'Alene, the two Cinderella lakes of northern Idaho. But the prince has found them at last and for over a year now has been arriving by the thousand with "U. S. Navy" on his hat to practice seamanship at Camp Farragut on the waters of Lake Pend Oreille.

Young men from every State in the Union are enjoying the beauty of this Lake where pine trees accented by tall tamaracks climb up the sheer banks. It is no toy lake either, being 57 miles long and with water that gets extremely choppy at times, rough enough for any inland boy to remember.

The two Lakes are named for near-by Indian tribes, names which, in turn, reveal the French influence of the early voyageurs of the Hudson's Bay Company. They are pronounced all through the Pacific Northwest, "Coor-dee-lane," accent on the "lane," and "Pond-ee-ray," accent on "ray."

A Beauty of Their Own

The forest beauty of this area which men of the Navy live with, ski in, and photograph, is entirely different from the lush beauty of fir, hemlock, and spruce west of the Cascades. There is no heavy undergrowth under the yellow pines of this sector and pine forests have a groomed, park-like beauty of their own.

Monitor Traveltalk

In Idaho the climb is well on toward the Rocky Mountains and Camp Farragut is sometimes described as a Naval training camp in the mountains. The climb continues into Montana and culminates in the incomparable beauty of Glacier Park up over the Great Divide by way of Logan Pass over Going-to-the-Sun highway.

The beauty of mountains and pine forests and lakes prevails throughout western Montana, not so awesome as in Glacier but leading up to it. Each city is a center of beauty. Libby is cupped in pine-covered mountains with glaciers and snow peaks and, if you can pick them out, four sky-high lookouts from which rangers keep sentinel.

Area of Dude Ranches

Kalispell is where Glacier Park begins; Flathead Lake is another large mountain lake excellent for boating in a superb setting; trout fishing in the streams about busy Missoula is famous; and even Butte and Anaconda, mining cities, are not far from the beauty of National Forests.

The very names fit this western Montant beauty: lower Flathead Valley, the Mission Range of the Rockies, the Bitter Root Range and Bitter Root Valley, Kootenai National Forest, Kootenai River and Kootenai Indians.

This is an area famous for its dude ranches which are served by the Milwaukee and the Northern Pacific Railroads. It is the Great Northern to the north that services Glacier National.

Prewar invitations to this western Montana describe side roads and by-ways, that in many instances lead to areas of exceptional beauty and charm. They also describe "lakes—large and small—almost without number" and speaks further of "cool, green forests, and dashing, foaming streams, fed by melting snow and glaciers."

It is a region so near to the primitive that wildlife still is plentiful. Black bears, brown ones, and big grizzlies are not uncommon; tawny deer are a common sight bounding through the timber; there are bighorn sheep in the mountains, and the funny marmot is plentiful. Chinese pheasants have been "planted" and have grown in number until "chinks," as they are called, in their gay irridescent coloring, are most abundant.

"When the lights go on again all over the world" and gasoline and rubber are no longer restricted then western Montana publicists will again send out their call: "The people of western Montana invite you to visit this land of charm and enchantment and the true western hospitality awaits you when you get here." A vacation - hungry world will accept the invitation, and wherever they are, men of the Navy, who have trained there, will carry with them memories of the beauty of Lake Pend Oreille in Idaho.

Step Is Taken In California To Aid Farms

SACRAMENTO, Calif., March 18 (AP)—California farmers and legislators worked on plans today to break away from reliance on Washington guidance and take up the war-created farm labor crisis on a centralized statewide basis.

A plan which originated with the farmers and which relies entirely on state initiative and supervision will be the sole subject of a special legislative session called for Saturday by Gov. Earl Warren.

A legislative plan would place the entire farm production problem in the hands of a seven-member council, aided by an advisory board of state officials, and a corps of regional and county agents.

Because of the tremendous influx of civilian population and the peculiar nature of the agricultural industry in California, further delays in meeting the farmpower situation would result in a major food disaster, farm leaders said.

The State Department of Agriculture estimated that California's 1942 farm production totaled $1,240,000,000, despite a $25,000,000 crop loss due mainly to shortage of seasonal farm workers.

Ray B. Wiser, President of the California Farm Bureau Federation, said the State's farm production is on such a scale that it needs one-seventh of the entire nation's farm labor supply.

Mr. Wiser told a legislative committee that due largely to a confused policy in Washington and to uncertainty over labor supplies during harvest season, California farmers are 45 days behind normal farm schedules.

Governor Warren said he has been notified by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard that a co-ordinated federal farm program is in contemplation, said the thought is "comforting" to California farmers but added "unless we do something to convince the farmer we are gaing to make labor available to them, our crops will be very much restricted this year."

Steering Group Plans Comeback

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP)—A quiet but persistent campaign is under way to re-establish the recently dormant Democratic Steering Committee as an undisputed policy-making body in the House of Representatives.

Newly elected Chairman Robert Crosser of Ohio, holding the advantage of 26 years' experience in Congress and backed by other members, says he wants the Committee to become a potent factor in directing the legislation program of the majority party. He initiated the plan several weeks ago.

Mr. Crosser's idea isn't to circumvent the authority of Speaker Sam Rayburn and Majority Leader John McCormack. They are ex-officio members. But the Ohioan's intention is to have the Committee assume the directive powers it had when it first was established early in the Roosevelt Administration.

The function of the Speaker and the Majority Leader is to see that a program is carried out, not to develop it, Mr. Crosser reasons. The job of development belongs to the Steering Committee representing all the members on the Democratic side of the House, Mr. Crosser said.

Mr. Crosser was the first Chairman of the Committee back in 1933. It became a powerful force then but later lost influence.

Nine Face Conspiracy Charge

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP)—Attorney General Francis Biddle announced today the indictment at New York of nine men on a charge of conspiring with union leaders to obtain more than $1,000,000 in "protection" payments from four major motion picture producers through "wrongful use of force and fear."

Mr. Biddle listed as defendants Frank Mitto, alias Frank Mitti; Louis Campagna, alias Louis Cook, alias Lefty Louie and alias Little New York; Paul de Lucia, alias Paul Ricca; Phil D'Andrea; Francis Maritote, alias Frank Diamond; Charles Gole, alias Charlie Joy; Ralph Pierce; John Roselli, and Louis Kaufman.

The charge is an outgrowth of the case in which George E. Browne, former President of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees (IATSE) and his personal representative William Bioff, were sentenced to prison in 1941 under the Anti-Racketeering Law.

Browne, Bioff, Nick Circella, alias Nick Dean, and Isadore Zevin, Secretary to Browne, were named as confederates of the nine men indicted today under the Anti-Racketeering Law, but were not themselves made defendants.

Georgian School Course Redesigning Allows Students to Work Half a Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga. — Four high schools in the Atlanta area are now busy redesigning their courses so as to help relieve the manpower shortage in war and civilian industries here by allowing students to work half a day, Jere A. Wells, superintendent of the Fulton County School System, discloses. Two others are expected to follow in the same line soon, and the last two of the eight Fulton County high schools, because of their rural locations, are shaping their schedules to enable students to participate more fully in the agricultural phase of the war effort. This program fits in with President Roosevelt's call for more students to take jobs in their spare time.

The schedule changing makes it possible for boys and girls more than 15 and a half years old to go to school half a day and work half a day, on jobs approved by co-ordinators, faculty members, who aid students in arranging their schedules satisfactorily, Mr. Wells declared. Students may take morning jobs and attend school in the afternoon, or vice versa, as the occasion demands.

The plan originally began five or six years ago to enable indigent youngsters to finish high school who might otherwise have been forced to seek full-time employment. With calls pouring in now from stores, garages, offices, factories, and other lines for more student workers than can be supplied, Mr. Wells and his staff are drafting a condensed school program, eliminating national defense courses, military R. O. T. C. and study-hall periods for high school juniors and seniors who volunteer to fill part time jobs. Already more than 150 students are participating, and Mr. Wells predicted that more than 300 would be taking part in the school-work program before June. If Atlanta's city high schools follow suit, several thousand student workers would be made available in this area.

School officials here believe this war emergency streamlining of junior and senior high school courses will have the three fold effect of keeping many of the older students in school who might otherwise be lured away by plentiful employment at good pay; help relieve the shortage of workers, and lastly, make better students of those boys and girls who participate in it by supplementing their classroom work with practical application.

Britain-U S. Postwar Unity Stressed

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP)—The urgent necessity of satisfactory British-American understandings on postwar trade and economic problems—particularly air routes—is stressed in an article by Herbert Feis, State Department adviser on international economic affairs, in the quarterly journal, Foreign Affairs.

"In the conduct of air operations the two countries may clash violently," Mr. Feis warns, "if cool minds do not direct developments right.

"A free for all and unregulated struggle between nations to extend their own air lines will be enough in itself to plunge the world into bitter imperialist quarrels."

Mr. Feis proposed that agreements could be made on a basis of equal rights and obligations for all nations "without requiring any nation to endanger its security or to give up its right to exercise justifiable control over the use of the air above its territories and of the ground installations upon them."

"In short," he adds, "a great new body of public and private international law is urgently required. The whole matter can become a test of reason or of strength; a world that knows the sufferings of war will make the choice."

Mr. Feiss stresses that in this and other postwar problems urgently requiring solution, the key to international accord is agreement between Britain and the United States.

"If the Anglo-American part of the puzzle can be fitted together," he said, "much of the rest will fall into place; while, if it cannot the pieces will long remain a jumble."

Church Canvass Seeks Group Names

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 19 — An appeal to local committees that participated in the organization's fund-raising drives for local churches to send their names to to the national organization was issued by Stanley I. Stuber, public relations executive of the United Church Canvass, of 297 Fifth Avenue, New York City, today. The canvass conducted a nation-wide drive for funds for local churches last fall and made a second campaign between Feb. 21 and March 14 of this year, but little information was obtained about local activities.

Churches of many Protestant denominations in various localities joined in the campaigns for funds for their own support, for war relief and other causes that figured in their budget, and it is the names of these committees that the management of the canvass now asks.

The United Church Canvass is sponsored by a cross-section of representative clergymen and lay members of many denominations throughout the country.

U. S. Cities Vie With One Another In Welcomes for Mme. Chiang

By David Lu

Washington Representative of the Central News Agency of China

NEW YORK, March 19—Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Chinese Generalissimo, left New York City last night on a transcontinental speaking tour which will cover some 5,000 miles.

Chicago, San Francisco, and Los Angeles, where Mme. Chiang is scheduled to visit, have completed extensive welcoming arrangements and will try to outdo one another in honoring this distinguished visitor.

All three cities will present Mme. Chiang with keys to their metropolises and she will become another honorary citizen of the City of San Francisco. Mme. Chiang already is an honorary citizen of New York and Boston.

Chinese residents in all three cities will also accord Mme. Chiang special welcome in their respective areas.

San Francisco's Chinatown, where some 20,000 Chinese reside, will be turned into a fairyland. Shop fronts are being painted over, new decorations put up, and colorful arches will be erected over the main thoroughfares to make this the "greatest reception" ever accorded a visiting Chinese dignitary.

At each of these cities Mme. Chiang will make radio speeches which will be broadcast over a national hookup.

Since Mme. Chiang returned to New York, from Wellesley earlier in the month she has been literally swamped with telegrams, letters, and gifts from thousands of well wishers all over the country.

Mme. Chiang has received several thousand letters requesting autographs and photographs. Many requested interviews for magazines and newspapers while others asked her to write special articles for publication.

Mme. Chiang has reiterated time and again that she has the greatest affection for the American people. On her tour to the West Coast she will find it more than difficult to be unable to accept the hundreds of invitations which she has received from state governors, clubs and civic organizations, churches and individuals. Several Chinese patriotic organizations in Texas and Southern California have sent invitations to Mme. Chiang, but knowing that she will be unable to comply with their requests, they politely wished her a "very pleasant visit in the United States."

Scores of congressmen, publishers, ordinary soldiers, sailors, airmen, bankers, housewives and school children are among those who have impressed Mme. Chiang by their simple messages of good will and cheer.

Authors and publishers have sent autographed books, and if they continue to come in at the present rate, Mme. Chiang will have a new sizable library before she returns to Chungking.

Dr. Bowman President Of Advancement Group

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—Dr. Isaiah Bowman, President of the Johns Hopkins University, has been elected President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, F. R. Moulton, permanent secretary of the organization, announced today.

Succeeding Dr. Arthur H. Compton of the University of Chicago, Dr. Bowman was elected by mail ballot, due to postponement of the Association meeting which had been scheduled for New York during the Christmas holiday week, Mr. Moulton said.

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Spiritual Determination

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To SUCCEED in any undertaking, in spite of difficulties that may seem to bar our progress, we must deny all evidence of obstruction, and refuse the possibility of defeat. Our faith must be unwavering, wholly resting upon God, with whom all things are possible. The prophet Zechariah wrote (Zechariah 4:6), **"Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of hosts."** In the confidence inspired by this promise, however hard the way may seem to human sense, we can go bravely forward. In truth nothing can hinder us. There need be no hesitation, no doubt. God, divine Mind, guides, protects, inspires and strengthens.

Jacob of old wrestled with a material sense of selfhood, the strength of which he had almost despaired of overcoming. The hours of that conflict appeared long, the peril great. Yet he fought bravely on, until spiritual light illumined his consciousness. Then, refusing to accept defeat, he pressed on to certain and ultimate victory, declaring, **"I will not let thee go, except thou bless me"** (Genesis 32:26).

Moral courage and uplifted resolve, practically and wisely employed, always bring an answering blessing. We read in the Bible (Hebrews 12:6), **"Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth, and scourgeth every son whom he receiveth."** This does not imply that divine Love sends suffering to His children; but rather that through spiritual understanding and the present consciousness of divine sonship each one has an opportunity to make of trials occasions for the demonstration of Truth and the joy of spiritual victory. Our Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 571), **"Know thyself, and God will supply the wisdom and the occasion for a victory over evil."** To each one comes the opportunity to prove for himself the verity of this encouraging statement.

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At times we may persuade ourselves that we show greater wisdom in avoiding some task likely to involve difficulty. Would we shirk responsibility? Are we reluctant to relinquish an accustomed routine or undertake heavier labor or increased expenditure? Perhaps, like the Levite and the priest in Jesus' beautiful parable, we would prefer to pass by on the other side. But let us recall the different attitude of the Samaritan. How ready he was to help, giving the most practical aid he could, and this in defiance of the racial antagonism then existing between Jew and Samaritan! Was he seeking a victory over that enmity, overcoming hate with love, pride with humility, animosity with friendship? He was willing also to make himself responsible for the stranger's further needs, with a self-forgetfulness which, whenever we read this narrative, comes as a fresh inspiration of love. Here was a spiritual determination to do right, to give, to help, regardless of man-made barriers. A wonderful offering indeed of spontaneous brotherly love!

The lesson is brought home to us anew today in hearing of countless manifestations of unselfish compassion between peoples of many nations, drawn closer in unity of purpose and determination for victory over the forces of evil arrayed against all who stand for "the kingdom of our God, and the power of his Christ" (Revelation 12:10). Such brotherly love is coupled with the resolve to break down the barriers of race and national ambition, to destroy the evil beliefs and aggression which would disrupt and hurt, and to prove that Love and Truth are the only conquerors.

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When the patriarch Jacob was victorious over fear, doubt, belief in material power, the prolonged enmity between his brother Esau and himself was healed, and he received the name of Israel, a prince of God. So too may we overcome erroneous beliefs of enmity, subtlety, cruelty, and other phases of evil which would endeavor to convince us of their reality and power to harm individuals and nations.

Many other Bible stories there are of this same spiritual determination and clear vision which sees the kingdom of God as the one supreme sovereignty. We read of Elijah on that last earthly journey during which the spiritual understanding of this great forerunner of the Messiah rose above material conditions and enabled him to overcome the experience of death.

So, behind the conflict in the world today, our strength to overcome must include that spiritual determination without which no human effort could avail, nor right design prove successful. Ours is a great opportunity consistently to individualize the omnipresence and omnipotence of God, reliance upon whom has always brought victory. Such determination has no relation to human willpower so-called, or merely physical courage. This higher tenacity of purpose includes humility, teachableness, and love for all mankind. One who stands with unwavering faith and courage for all that is right, just, and merciful, strives to emulate in some measure at least the spiritual strength of the Way-shower during his supreme sacrifice on Calvary. In Mrs. Eddy's beautiful words (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 124), **"This grand act crowned and still crowns Christianity: it manumits mortals; it translates love; it gives to suffering, inspiration; to patience, experience; to experience, hope; to hope, faith; to faith, understanding; and to understanding, Love triumphant!"**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

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The flag on the mailbox over the snow
Waves a salute with steel arm straight,
Commanding the day to come to a pause.
The chores can wait!

CHARLES MALAM

To the Polar Sea

IT TOOK US two days and nights to sail down to the Arctic Ocean—days of intense, changing beauty. The land, stretching up from both sides of the river, was brown, the kind of land you see in Soviet photography, with solitary hills bowled against a hanging sky.

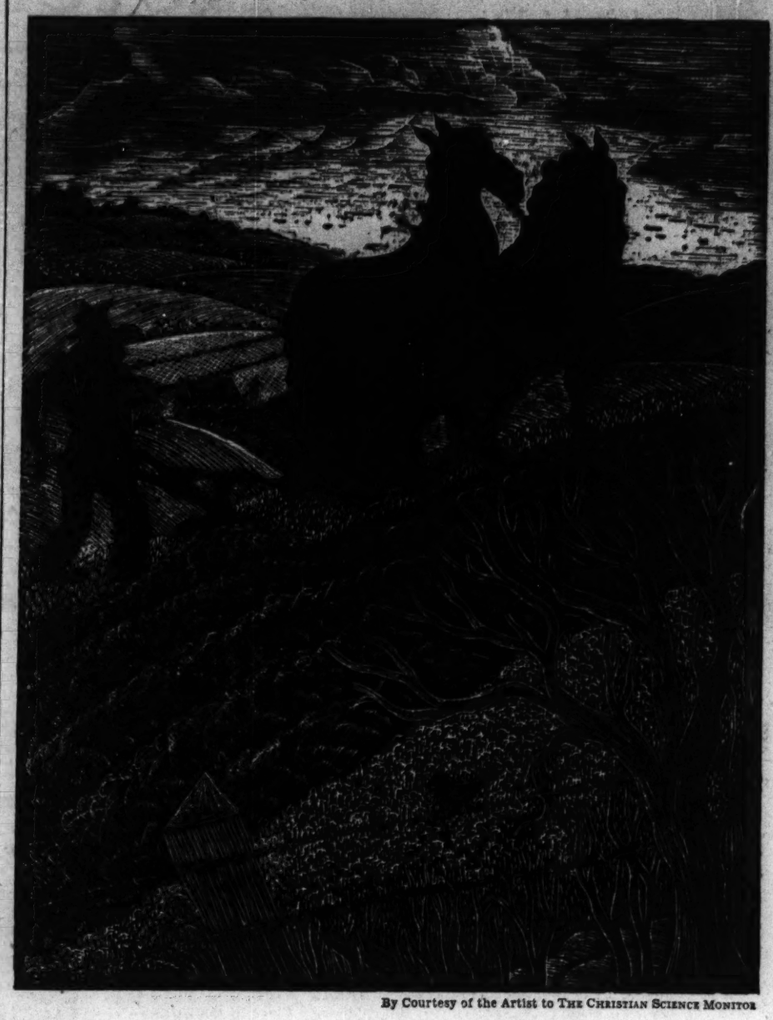
The river, changing colors as it reflected the clouds and sun, was blue-green or gray, tinted with strands of sunlight. September was the favored month here. The weather was warm. The water was ice-free and calm; and the next freeze-up was a long month away.

This river was not too different from the lower Hudson or the Mississippi or the Rhine. Only you knew that it was flowing to the Arctic Ocean, and you colored it with all the tales you had ever read of the Arctic. The Polar Sea was no longer something white on a school map, criss-crossed only with latitudes. It was near, so close we should be there on the morning of the third day. Its old mystery was gone.

Sitting on a low chair on the deck, wrapped in an Arctic parka, I had that strange sense of watching something absolute—like absolute peace or beauty. There was something still about this land and river and sky, something held and arrested, like time when a clock has stopped. But of desolation there was none. The air and river were teeming with life. Gulls and Arctic terns swooped in our path, crude fishing boats and native rowboats passed us at intervals. And though we kept our distance from the shore, we could see occasional clearings with a few square wooden houses. . . .

I had always pictured the Arctic as a sinister sea, with huge breakers and a screaming wind brushing back the foam. But this water extending a few hundred miles to the Pole was greenish-brown with the waves no more choppy, the breezes no more blatant, than on a trans-Atlantic journey in September.

Nothing here made you rapturous. There were none of the vivid thousand changing colors you see in southern Siberia or west of the Rockies. The color of the shore near Dickson—like so much else in the Arctic's autumn—had been brown. There were no trees huddling up against the banks or scenting the air. The tree line had ended some two hundred miles south of us.—From "I Went to the Soviet Arctic," by RUTH GRUBER. (New York: Simon and Schuster.)



By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"SPRING PLOWING": *A Wood Engraving by Elwood W. Bartlett*

ELWOOD W. BARTLETT began to make prints as a pastime. "A Woodcut Manual," by J. J. Lankes, fell into his hands, and he was interested enough to follow the exacting technique of drawing, cutting, and printing required for the production of a block print. Starting with linoleum blocks and the simplest tools, he experimented progressively with various woods, and at present uses pear wood because it is softer and produces the desired gradations of line. His method of designing his prints, so that the drawing is carried by the white lines against the black of the block, is an old one which was introduced in the eighteenth century by a distinguished English printmaker, Thomas Bewick.

Mr. Bartlett chooses his subjects from the countryside with which he is thoroughly familiar—the farms and streams and roadsides of northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin. In the course of nine years or so, he has produced seventy-six prints which give, in their simplicity, vigor, and directness, a peculiarly fitting record of that special corner of the Middle West.

Åndelig besluttsomhet

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

HVIS NOGET SOM HELST foretagende skal lykkes for oss til tross for vanskeligheter som kan synes å hindre vår fremgang, må vi benekte sannheten av ethvert vidnesbyrd om forhindringer og nekte å godta muligheten av nederlag. Vår tro må være urokkelig, bygge helt og holdent på Gud, for hvem alt er mulig. Profeten Sakarias skrev (Sakarias 4:6): "Ikke ved makt og ikke ved kraft, men ved min Ånd, sier Herren, hærskarenes Gud." Med den tillit dette løfte skjenker, kan vi modig gå fremad, hvor vanskelig veien enn kan synes å være for de menneskelige sanser. I sannheten kan intet hindre oss. Vi behøver ikke å nære nogen betenkelighet eller tvil. Gud, det guddommelige Sinn, leder, beskytter, inspirerer og styrker oss.

Jakob kjempet i sin tid med et materielt begrep om jeget og hadde nesten opgitt håpet om å få bukt med det. De timer denne strid varte, syntes lange og faren stor. Dog kjempet han tappert videre, inntil åndelig lys fylte hans bevissthet. Han nektet å godta noget nederlag og holdt ved til han vant en sikker og endelig seier, idet han erklærte: "Jeg slipper dig ikke, uten du velsigner mig" (Første Mosebok 32:26).

Moralsk mot og ophøiet besluttsomhet bringer alltid tilsvarende velsignelser når de blir bragt i anvendelse på en praktisk og vis måte. Vi leser i Bibelen (Hebreerne 12:6): "Den Herren elsker, den tukter han, og han hudstryker hver sønn som han tar sig av." Dette antyder ikke at den guddommelige Kjærlighet sender lidelse til Guds barn; det antyder snarere at hver enkelt gjennem sin åndelige forståelse og ved at han nu er sig sitt guddommelige sønnekår bevisst, kan forvandle prøvelser til anledninger til å demonstrere Sannheten og føle gleden ved åndelig seier. Vår Leder, Mary Baker Eddy, Kristen Videnskaps opdager og grunnlegger, skriver på side 571 i sin lærebok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Videnskap og helse med nøkkel til Skriften]: "Kjenn dig selv, og Gud vil skjenke dig visdommen og anledningen til en seier over det onde." Hver enkelt vil få anledning til for sitt eget vedkommende å bevise sannheten av denne oppmuntrende erklæring.

Undertiden overbeviser vi kanskje oss selv om at vi legger større visdom for dagen ved å undgå et eller annet arbeide som sannsynligvis innebærer vanskeligheter. Søker vi å vike unda for ansvar? Er vi uvillige til å opgi den tilvante rutine eller å påta oss tungere arbeide eller økede utgifter? Det kan hende at vi likesom levitten og presten i Jesu vakre lignelse vilde foretrekke å gå like forbi. Men la oss tenke på hvilken forskjellig innstilling samaritanen hadde. Hvor villig var han ikke til å hjelpe og å gi hjelpen på den mest praktiske måte, og det til tross for det rasemessige motsetningsforhold som dengang bestod mellem jøder og samaritaner! Søkte han å vinne seier over dette fiendskap og beseire hat med kjærlighet, hovmod med ydmykhet, uvennskap med vennskap? Han var enn videre villig til å påta sig ansvaret for å skaffe den fremmede hvad han ytterligere trengte, med en uselviskhet som på ny fyller oss med kjærlighetens inspirasjon hver gang vi leser denne fortelling. Her var der en åndelig besluttsomhet til å gjøre det rette, til å gi, til å hjelpe uten hensyn til menneskegjorte hindringer. I sannhet et vidunderlig eksempel på spontan nestekjærlighet!

Vi minnes på ny om dette i våre dager når vi hører om utallige tilfelle hvor uselvisk barmhjertighet blir lagt for dagen mellem folk av mange nasjoner som er bragt nærmere sammen i enhet i formål og forsett: å vinne seier over det ondes krefter som har fylket sig til strid mot alle som holder fast ved at "riket [tilhører] vår Gud, og makten hans salvede" (Åpenbaringen 12:10). En slik nestekjærlighet er fast forenet med beslutningen om å rive ned de skranker som rasefordommer og nasjonal ærgjerrighet har stillet op, tilintetgjøre de onde forestillinger og aggressive tilbøieligheter som søker å splitte og såre, og å bevise at Sannhet og Kjærlighet er de eneste seierherrer.

Da patriarken Jakob vant seier over frykt, tvil, tro på materiell makt, blev det langvarige fiendskap mellem hans bror Esau og ham selv helbredet, og han fikk navnet Israel, en Guds stridsmann. På samme måte kan også vi vinne seier over feilaktige forestillinger om fiendskap, underfundighet og andre utslag av det onde som vilde forsøke å overbevise oss om at de er virkelige og har makt til å skade individer og nasjoner.

Der er mange andre beretninger i Bibelen om denne samme åndelige besluttsomhet og det samme klare syn som ser Guds rike som den eneste og enerådende makt og myndighet. Vi leser om Elias' siste jordiske vandring, under hvilken den åndelige forståelse som denne store forløper for Messias hadde, steg op over materielle tilstander og satte ham i stand til å overvinne dødserfaringen.

I verdens kamp idag må derfor vår styrke til å vinne seier innbefatte denne åndelige besluttsomhet uten hvilken ingen menneskelig streben kan føre til noget eller rettmessige planer lykkes. Vi har en vidunderlig anledning til konsekvent å individualisere Guds allestedsnærværelse og allmakt, og full tillit til Ham har alltid bragt seie. En slik besluttsomhet har intet å gjøre med såkalt menneskelig viljemakt eller blott og bart fysisk mot. Denne høiere vedholdenhet i forsett innbefatter ydmykhet, lærvillighet og kjærlighet til hele menneskeheten. Den som med urokkelig tillit og mot holder fast ved alt som er riktig, rettferdig og barmhjertig, streber efter i det minste i nogen grad å tilegne sig den åndelige styrke som Veiviseren la for dagen da han bragte sitt siste offer på Golgata. Mrs. Eddy omtaler dette i skjønne ord (*Miscellaneous Writings*, s. 124): "Denne ophøiede handling har vært og er fremdeles kristendommens krone: den befrier dødelige fra trældom; den fortolker kjærligheten; til lidelse skjenker den inspirasjon, til tålmodighet erfaring, til erfaring håp, til håp tro, til tro forståelse, og til forståelse seierrik Kjærlighet!"

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The Weapon of Satire

IF I HAD TO NAME the greatest master of English prose, I should choose Swift. His style is so perfectly adapted to the matter, that it seems as if his secret meditations must have taken a correct literary form. *Gulliver's Travels* was published in the autumn of 1726, immediately became a best seller, and there has not been a week in the last two hundred years when some copies were not sold. One reason for the enduring quality of Swift's satires is that he satirized vices, whereas our ephemeral satirists satirize virtues. Swift attacked cruelty, injustice, ingratitude, treachery, insincerity, envy, jealousy, malice, gluttony, lust. . . . Thus in the years of the twentieth century Swift's satire retains its cutting edge. Through all his works there is the ideal, the thing that *ought to be*, marriage, cultivated society, honest statesmanship, charity for others, and kindness to the unfortunate. The best thing ever said of him was said by a contemporary, who called him an "inverted hypocrite." He was a true eighteenth-century man, in that his thoughts were "so much higher than his emotions."—WILLIAM LYON PHELPS, in "What I Like." (New York: Scribner.)

From a Hilltop

MICHAEL TREE did not know who had arranged this trip. Somebody's sister, probably; none of the boys knew Mrs. Bond. But here they were, eleven Kappa Mu's, filing up the hill in the late darkness toward the house with the towers. "It's a wonder," said Leo Durst's voice over the crunch of their footsteps, "there wouldn't be lights. Or would that spoil this wilderness?"

That, Michael Tree knew, was backwards talking, because the wood through which they walked was not a wilderness. There were acres of it; but the trees were regimented and trimmed as in a Grant Wood landscape, and the stream banks walled up with green brick. It was not like the forests he knew, but it was timber. He reached out and touched the trunks as he passed.

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There was a bright moon. He could see a little. There were endless aisles between the trees, vaulted over with branches, and he wished he might forget the party on the hilltop and run free through these woods all night long.

The boys came out of the woods to the edge of a lawn. The house was like a hotel, with towers rearing against the sky. By day, Mike knew, the tops of those towers were red and blue. The glassy observatory across the front of the building was dark, but the rest of the house was brilliant with light.

Leo Durst drifted back to Mike's side. "We'll go in the front, Chief," he predicted. "It's a rule, or something. Pretty little wigwam?" Leo talked that way because Mike was a Blackfoot. Mike did not mind because —well, probably because he liked Leo.

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There were voices as they reached the doorway. Mike couldn't piece together what was said and it didn't matter. He found himself inside the observatory, with people pushing him in the darkness and voices murmuring. There was a crowd there already. Eleven Kappa Mu's wouldn't make any difference. They were incidental.

The room was the size of four living-rooms thrown together, and the wall fronting above the hill was all glass. Mike stood still and tried to think of nothing. The boys kept bumping into people and saying "Sorry" in overawed voices.

A door behind them opened and their hostess stood in bright light. "Welcome to Hillcrest," she said, and glittered. The door closed and it was dark again. "There will be introductions later," she said. "But, first, I wanted you to see the Hillcrest grounds in the moonlight."

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Everybody looked out the windows and said: "Ah!" Michael Tree looked with the others. There was surprising detail visible in the moonlight. The hills cascaded down and away like thunder rolling, and the tree crests were crisp, black foam. There was no hint of this from the highway. Michael Tree went closer to the glass.

"There are fifty-four varieties of trees," said Mrs. Bond's clear voice. "Mr. Bond imported many of them. Every tree was located by a landscape gardener. And our foresters take care of them like babies."

A man's voice spoke from a far corner. "How many acres, Lily?"

"Thirteen hundred and twenty-two," she said. "And now, if you are all ready, shall we go inside?"

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The door opened and light streamed over them. There were people inside, too, Michael saw; a great many people in fine clothes, under the many lights in the chandeliers. He did not feel like going into the room. He dawdled until he was the only one left on the porch. No one was noticing him. He looked again at the opulent woods and the captive, bedeviled stream below.

There was a porch door at his left hand. Something compelled him. He opened it softly and went outside. Light from the house streamed over the grass; but, by the time he reached the edge of the wood, it was forgotten.

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Leo Durst was sitting on the east porch, with his feet on the rail and the new sun in his eyes. He watched Michael Tree approaching and greeted him with no surprise. "What got into you?" he inquired, conversationally.

"It was the towers," said Mike, and sat down on a step. "The red and blue towers, and the people, and the glass. I felt captive, like the little bricked-up creek. How about you?"

"I did what the others did. Danced, and played billiards, and talked with strangers."

"How come you're up so early?"

"I haven't been to bed. I hadn't seen a sunrise for a long time. I thought I'd sit out here and watch this one. And gaze on the fifty-four varieties of trees."

"Really, there are only fifty-three," said Michael. "But a low-caste ailanthus is getting a start, down at the far end. Until the foresters find it, fifty-four is correct."

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Leo clasped his long fingers around one knee. "It was a cheerful sunrise," he said. "And I saw you running, way off there. A Master of Arts, with his shoes in his hands, running barefoot in the grass. How do you feel, Blackfoot?"

"Good." Michael put on his shoes.

Leo turned his wrist. "It's six-ten. I suppose, back in the business end of this castle, we could find someone to scramble us some eggs."

"Maybe."

Leo stood up. "Well?"

"I was just thinking," said Michael. "Down the road half-a-mile, there's a hot-dog stand where the truck drivers eat."

"That's your conscience talking," remarked Leo. "But truck drivers know food. Lead the way."

They walked down to the hot-dog stand and climbed up on the stools. They had scrambled eggs and fried ham, and toast with grape jelly. Fifty-five cents apiece. Michael Tree paid.

JOHN F. HAYES

Indian Harbor

IT DID ME GOOD to get my feet ashore on a fertile land after such a long time among the barren rocks of Indian Harbor; to see the warm fall sunshine slanting through green spruces in patches and lanes of light. I don't think I ever in my life appreciated trees so much. I touched their bark and felt their needles, and Annie showed me how to chew spruce gum. By the chopping block was a great pile of new white spruce chips, and two little boys laboring with a cross-cut saw, or supposed to be. Everything about the place smelled and breathed of trees.

We roamed through the forest picking blueberries and mushrooms. It's hard to believe, but in a little while three of us had a twelve-quart pail filled with berries. To go with these the Baikies gave us a lard pail full of fresh-caught smelt, so we were all set for supper. On our tin stove aboard the boat we cooked the mushrooms with the smelt and had a delicious meal, some of it sitting on deck and some on the rocks close alongside. . . .

Annie and I roamed all over that beautiful island. We found a steep-walled cove crammed full of hundreds of cords of driftwood, and decided it would be a good place to replenish our fuel supply—later. The slopes were carpeted with millions of redberry and blueberry bushes, the berries darkened and sweetened by a touch of frost, the leaves bronze and gold and russet and crimson-red like acres of bright oriental rugs.—From "Northern Nurse," by ELLIOT MERRICK. (New York: Scribner.)

Two Teams Plowing

Two teams are plowing
The fields by the river.
A day moon is showing,
And willow leaves quiver.
By the shadowy shallows
Two fishers drowse,
While the land reddens
After the plows.

Two minds are turning
Their worldly acres,
But the ease of the morning
Has some partakers.
Two dreamers look on
As the earth is plowed,
And their fishlines are cast
In a mirrored cloud.

HOWARD RAMSDEN

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1943

APR 11

Intimate Message: Washington

Eden's Visit Concerns More Than Russia ..... *By Joseph C. Harsch*

Just how we are going to fit British and American interests in with Russian after this war is over is so much the big news of the moment that it has taken most of the headlines and most of the news column space about Anthony Eden's visit to Washington. There are some other smaller and less exciting bits about that visit that are really worth noticing.

Russia was by no means the only reason for his visit. There is the question of British and American relations, which don't always run quite so smoothly as would appear on the surface. The fact is that while the President and Mr. Churchill have been extremely close together since before the war started, not many of the men in the other brackets have had a chance to visit with each other.

This is actually the first time that Mr. Eden and Cordell Hull have ever met while they were bearing the responsibility for the foreign policies of their respective countries. When Mr. Hull was at the London Economic Conference at the beginning of the Roosevelt Administration, Mr. Eden was not at the head of the Foreign Ministry. Mr. Eden came over here in 1938, but again as just a traveling individual.

The wartime atmosphere of Washington is all new to Mr. Eden, who has been steeped in the strains of Europe from the day the first shot was fired in 1939. And Mr. Hull has been dealing with Mr. Eden over the cables and through the mouths of subordinate officials. Thus there were bound to be some barriers of understanding between the two men.

Points to Be Cleared

For one thing, Mr. Eden has learned since he reached here that official Washington still felt that Whitehall let it down rather badly over the Darlan affair and failed to show sufficient appreciation of the military reasons for what was done.

For another thing, Mr. Eden has had a welcome opportunity to get far enough away from Europe to again think deeply about the other parts of the world. He has told friends that when German bombs were coming down on your head you tended to think about the war mostly in terms of Germans. Here in Washington there is just about equal awareness of Japan, which is a new atmosphere and a new point of view for Mr. Eden.

It is extremely important for these differences of perspective to be merged down the ladder of authority as well as at the top. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill can't possibly handle all the details of Anglo-American relations themselves. The men farther down the line need a Casablanca just as much as they do. The Eden visit is the answer. He is talking daily about all sorts of little points with dozens of different men concerned here in Washington. It isn't by any means all talk about Russia or all an argument about whether Britain or America is the logical "honest broker" between Uncle Joe Stalin and the western world.

Just how healthy these exchanges of views have proven was shown the other day when Mr. Churchill delivered a verbal pat on the back to General Giraud. That was a product of discussions here. As a result General De Gaulle is planning another trip to Algiers to talk things over with General Giraud and hopes for a final marging of the two French groups are better than ever before.

Policy Toward Russia Involved

Incidentally, the now famous Russian-policy editorial of March 10 in The Times, of London, caused more disturbance in Washington because it took the line that America and Russia were incapable of understanding each other and that Britain should act as the interpreter between the two than because it called for scrapping any idea of saving the independence of the small prewar states bordering on Russia. And, also incidentally, the delayed impact of that editorial was not because of censorship in London. There wasn't any. Some American news agency correspondents were asltep at the switch and missed it. The fact that it didn't bounce over the cables in a big way at once was so surprising to the State Department that it inquired whether there had been censorship stopping it.

Washington is pretty skeptical now about the Finns really wanting to end their war with Russia. According to the best information available here the Finns have not yet made any real peace overtures, nor are they in any mood to do so now. The presence of seven German divisions in their midst is the excuse given, but almost in the same breath the stout Finns boast that they could get rid of them if they wanted to.

The heat is still on for more attention to the Pacific battle fronts. But the men who make the decisions are now inclined to the view that the Japanese preparations in the islands north of Australia are much more defensive than offensive. They may make a few minor concessions, but the betting is heavily on the side that they won't be budged seriously from the basic decision to finish off Hitler before we really turn against the Japanese. In fact there is a disposition to get a little annoyed with the repeated appeals from "down under."

The Americas Speak: Mexico

Indian—Or Mestizos? Which? ..... *By Ta-de-win*

Even after being several months in Mexico it is difficult to distinguish between the Mexicans—Mestizos [part Indian and part Spanish], and Indians. Of course, the comparatively segregated Indians, as the Tarascans on the islands in Lake Patzcuaro; the Zapotecs and Mixtecs in their remote Oaxaca villages; the Aztecs in their mountain haunts and like groups, are unadulterated Indians. But other than this Indians, Mestizos and Mexicans rub shoulders in their daily life and defy definition. It is not unusual for a "white" Mexican to say casually: "My father is a Tarascan." It is becoming quite the thing in Mexico to boast of one's Indian blood, with so many high officials of Indian ancestry.

To have light shed on this perplexing question I sought out Dr. Manuel Gamio, a social anthropologist, Director of the Inter-American Institute, with headquarters in Mexico City, and who is an authority on Indians. He calls himself a social anthropologist, that is one who aims to better the present-day condition of the Indian with the knowledge that anthropology throws upon his past life. I knew that if anyone could help me define the Mexican Indian it was Dr. Gamio.

"There are three ways," said he, "to take the census of the Mexican Indian: linguistically, racially, and culturally."

However, according to Dr. Gamio, the first method is unsatisfactory, as there are about 1,000,000 Indians who speak the Indian language only, the same number who speak Indian and Spanish, while the rest speak Spanish and other languages. Since many Indians have forgotten their language, they would fall in the wrong category as non-Indians. To take a census racially is impossible, as there is not enough knowledge and data at present to list Indians accurately as mixed or pure bloods. "It will take time, years even for that," he remarked.

"But the census by culture is more satisfactory," continued Dr. Gamio, "by culture and characteristics." Enlarging upon this theme, Dr. Gamio considers a person an Indian here in Mexico, who has material Indian culture, such as pre-colonial homes, as those of bamboo and thatched roofs for example; or Indian food. Indians customarily use the petate or straw mat for a bed and a seat; the metate, or slab and stone for grinding corn, and wear a certain kind of sandal. Some of the Indian religious culture survives in such dances as the Deer Dance of the Yaquis, a prayer for food, and the Old Men's Dance of the Tarascans, a prayer for rain. Their intellectual and artistic culture is manifest in their traditional arts and crafts such as their weaving, basket-making, ceramics and their ability to portray nature.

"But even this method of reckoning the Indian population is not infallible," commented Dr. Gamio. To illustrate this point he mentioned Benito Juarez, one time beloved president of Mexico, whose statue is to be found in most towns and cities. For years this Zapotec Indian spoke only Indian, then he broke away from his tribe, learned Spanish and became a leader of his race through his astute ability as a lawyer, passing reform laws in 1859 after he became president. Yet culturally Benito Juarez cannot be classified as an Indian, since he retained none of his Indian background, while racially he was definitely an Indian.

"However," concluded Dr. Gamio, "in the final analysis, the Indian and non-Indian races will blend. At the present time there are approximately 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 people with occidental culture, and we can safely say the same number with Indian culture, while the remaining 40,000,000 or more have Indian and occidental cultural characteristics in different proportions. It follows that in the course of time, it may be generations from now, Mexican Indians will be so merged with non-Indians, that Mexican and Indian will be synonymous terms."

To Change the Subject:

"Walk-To" Flower Shows for Wartime Recreation ..... *By Millicent Taylor*

The most refreshing thing about a Flower Show, it always seems to me, is not the decorative picture-book exhibits with their quaint almost full-size houses or pergolas complete with garden borders. Nor is it the bright fresh blossoms of the bouquets. Not even is it the delicious fragrance that fills the air. All these are indeed, unforgettable, and ever worth recapturing when the next Show comes along.

But loveliest of all about a Flower Show is the joy it brings to people's faces: the shining happiness that glows in the eyes of those who come, the softened voices, the lines of gentleness that show around mouths. Watching the crowd, one notes beauty in many a homely face and an unconscious expression of humility and gratitude in the bearing of an otherwise unprepossessing figure standing silent before a beautiful rose or a bowl of colorful anemones. Furthermore, a Flower Show is one of the few places in which the human race does not talk too much.

Slows Us Down to Appreciative Pace

It seems to take a Flower Show to slow people down to a reasonable tempo, also. Perhaps an art museum does this, as well; but in an art museum the slower tempo is not as a rule combined with that deep, shining joy seen in the Flower Show crowd. The happy and quiet sense of leisure is especially the effect of flowers, I think. Perhaps it is partly because most people feel they must form critical opinions concerning pictures in an exhibition. To be other than grateful and happy when looking at flowers seems, on the other hand, presumptuous.

All this musing is because we in Boston have with us right now the traditional and always much anticipated Spring Flower Show, said to be the only major Flower Show held in the United States this spring. Smaller, this year, and therefore held, as it used to be years ago, in the cavernous old Horticultural Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, with the idea that the crowds, coming only from metropolitan Boston, would be smaller: it yet has proved a major event here, a refreshing and restful experience for thousands of happy people.

Seeing what Flower Shows do for those who come to them, I feel we might consider their recreational value in wartime. Can we afford to give them up? Don't people need just what they can do? I believe the British have answered, "Yes."

The big shows, often too grandiose for any but professional nurserymen, wealthy estate owners and organized garden clubs to participate in, might well be considered wartime luxuries, and as such, in most cases, called off. To make the big shows pay their way, people need to come from distances, and this means loading down already overloaded transportation facilities.

Jolly Awards, and Some for the Children

But the little shows, the local or community shows, should not be given up. In fact, this year, more than ever before, there should be Flower-and-Vegetable Shows in every community. Let us get together and rejoice. Let us have the fun and refreshment that comes with simple co-operation of neighbor with neighbor, of those of high and low estate together, based on gardening activity rather than social prestige or cultural background. Prizes should be in terms of local honor rather than money, so that the emphasis will be away from mere competition and striving. Exhibits should be encouraged that show off the beauty of produce, the design and arrangement of flowers, rather than entirely focused upon single specimens. In fact, a gay rollicking note might be injected by giving ribbons for, say, the most original arrangement of vegetables and flowers, the oddest-shaped gourds, the quaintest face on a rutabaga or potato. With special awards—jolly ones, too—for the children.

"Walk-to" is the adjective describing this type of Flower Show by Prof. Arnold Davis of Massachusetts State College. "I feel definitely that in a period of wartime living we all need some entertainment," he said to me the other day; "and that one of the most harmless forms promoting the general well-being is the small local 'walk-to' type of Flower Show."

Yes, let us have local Flower-and-Vegetable Shows—at least one in every community. Let us keep them simple, and make them happy and democratic, bringing joy into people's faces and rest into their experience.

Christian Churches Plan an Infrangible Peace

A crusade for Christian peacemaking has been launched by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. Under the Council's sponsorship, a Commission of expert laymen and churchmen has worked out the least common denominator of peace planning which represents a platform of basic agreement between the various member churches. The text of this platform is reproduced at the right, while the following article explains the Council's motives and plans.

The American people again find themselves in an era of critical decision. It must now be determined, this time in world-wide terms, whether men are capable of establishing good government from reflection and choice, or whether they will continue to be buffeted about by force and by accident. Now, as before, it is reserved to the people of this country to play a decisive role. Now, more than ever, a wrong choice of the part we shall act will involve us in the general misfortune of mankind.

In anticipation of this critical period, the Federal Council of Churches, over two years ago, set up this Commission to Study the Bases of a Just and Durable Peace. We have diligently pursued that study. We have seen and said that the ills which afflict our society are fundamentally due to nonconformity with a moral order, the laws of which are as imperative and as inexorable as are those that order our physical world. Indifference to and violation of these moral laws always bring such sickness and suffering as today afflict mankind. We have, in a Statement of Guiding Principles, set down certain principles of that moral order as being particularly relevant to our times and to our national responsibility and opportunity. That Statement has been officially indorsed by the Federal Council of Churches, and the widespread response which it has evoked from Christian people makes it clear that they predominantly hold the beliefs therein set forth.

Many now ask: What shall we do?

The first and paramount task of the Christian churches remains that of bringing more persons to subject their lives to the will of God as revealed in Jesus Christ. For us He is the source of the moral law of which we speak. He is the source of moral judgments on the issues of this war upon which the Federal Council of Churches has also spoken. Only if the Christian churches of this land build a spiritual foundation that is broad and deep will this nation pursue righteous policies. Only if spiritual revelation strike from our eyes the scales of hatred, hypocrisy, intolerance, and greed will we be competent to cope with the immensely difficult problems that confront us.

Broad Political Conclusions

But there is a secondary task to which our Commission can now properly address itself. That is to point out that the Guiding Principles we have proclaimed compel certain broad political conclusions. We do that now because the course of events is such that a time for action is at hand.

Military peril has dramatized, for all to see, the need for international co-operation. But as military victory becomes more certain and draws more near, that need will be less obvious. As we come to grips with the appalling moral, social, and material aftermaths of Axis rule, transitory issues will arise to perplex and divide the United Nations. These may loom large and obscure the fundamentals and incline us to relapse into reliance only upon our own strength. Thus, if our nation does not make the right choice soon, it may never be made in our time.

We have, accordingly, now formulated and we present herewith a Statement of Political Propositions that flow from the moral principles we have heretofore enunciated. We also append a brief commentary upon these Propositions.

Must Accept Responsibility

We have stated our Propositions in simple and minimum terms. We recognize that as so stated there is much latitude as to their form and detailed content and as to the timing of their full realization. These matters are important and their determination will involve much honest differences of opinion which, ultimately, must be reconciled. But the Propositions, as stated by us, serve to force the initial and vital decision on the direction in which this nation will move. They force that decision in relation to six major areas within which the factual interdependence of the world has become such as to require political mechanism for co-operative action. If the six Propositions we enunciate become an official program of this nation, we will be committed to move, by definitive steps, to bring ourselves into an ordered relationship with others. Only if the nations join to do this can we escape chaos and recurrent war. Only if the United States assumes a leadership can it be done now. For we, more than any other nation, have the capacity to influence decisively the shaping of world events. If the future is to be other than a repetition of the past, the United States must accept a responsibility for constructive action commensurate with its power and opportunity.

And so we present our Statement of Political Propositions and we ask the people of this nation

—to study, to understand and to accept these Propositions and their implications:

—to seek that such Propositions shall be adopted by our Congress and Executive as official policy of our Government:

—to seek, through proper channels, the acceptance by other nations of these Propositions, to the end that an immediate start be made to realize them.

The many who believe the things we believe and who desire, as citizens, to do something about it, have here a field for action.

The Crisis of Decision

It seems to have been reserved to the people of this country, by their conduct and example, to decide whether societies of men are really capable or not of establishing good government from reflection and choice, or whether they are forever destined to depend for their political constitutions on accident and force. The crisis at which we are arrived may be regarded as the era in which that decision is to be made, and a wrong election of the part we shall act may deserve to be considered as the general misfortune of mankind.—Quoted by the Commission from The Federalist, 1787.

A Just and Durable Peace

A "statement of political propositions which underlie a just and durable peace and which the United States ought now to accept for itself and begin forthwith to realize in co-operation with others," formulated by the Commission to Study the Bases of a Just and Durable Peace instituted by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

I.

The peace must provide the political framework for a continuing collaboration of the United Nations and, in due course, of neutral and enemy nations.

Comment

The interdependence of the world is strikingly proved by the events that led up to this war. That interdependence calls for permanent political collaboration. Such collaboration should, as quickly as possible, be universal. But practically, the initial nucleus is the United Nations who have already been forced, by events, to collaborate.

The degree of collaboration can properly be related to the degree of interdependence and thus any universal scheme may contain within its framework provision for regional collaboration. Europe particularly illustrates the need for regional collaboration. To continue there the unco-ordinated independence of some 25 sovereign states will assure for the future that, as in the past, war will be a frequently recurrent event.

II.

The peace must make provision for bringing within the scope of international agreement those economic and financial acts of national governments which have widespread international repercussions.

Comment

Science has made it possible for the world to sustain a far greater population than was formerly the case and to attain for that population a higher standard of living. But this involves a large degree of transportation and interchange between one nation and another. Thus all people are subject to grave risk so long as any single government may, by unilateral action, disrupt the flow of world trade. This is a form of anarchy that creates widespread insecurity and breeds disorder. It prompts nations to seek self-sufficiency for themselves at the expense of others.

We do not here envisage, as presently practical, a condition of "free trade." But the world does require that the areas of economic interdependence be dealt with in the interest of all concerned and that there be international organization to promote this end.

III.

The peace must make provision for an organization to adapt the treaty structure of the world to changing underlying conditions.

Comment

The world is a living and, therefore, a changing organism. Change is the one thing that is inevitable. As the world is now organized, a fixed status is prescribed by treaties and, unless all the parties agree, that status cannot be changed except by force or the threat of force. Change effected under the threat of force seldom is productive of peace, because change under such circumstances seems to reward, and thus encourages, violent and lawless elements. On the other hand, nations, like individuals, seldom freely abandon their acquired legal rights. We must, therefore, have an organization to promote such changes in the treaty structure of the world as may be needed to keep that structure responsive to future changes in the underlying conditions. Without this, no condition of peace, however just and fair initially, will permanently assure peace.

IV.

The peace must proclaim the goal of autonomy for subject peoples, and it must establish international organization to assure and to supervise the realization of that end.

Comment

There is a ferment among many peoples who are now subject to alien rule. That will make durable peace unattainable unless such peoples are satisfied that they can achieve self-rule without passive or active resistance to the now constituted authorities. We realize that autonomy, in certain cases, is not now desired, and in other cases is presently impractical. But judgments as to this tend to be warped, and certainly are suspect, when made by the governing power itself. There must be international agencies, which embrace persons free from the self-interest which comes from identification with the particular governing power, and which are charged with the duty to see that pledges of ultimate autonomy are honored, and that, in the meanwhile, there is no exploitation for alien ends. Self-rule, when achieved, would, of course, be subject to the limitations which follow from the other Propositions here stated.

V.

The peace must establish procedures for controlling military establishments everywhere.

Comment

It is assumed that those nations with which we are at war will be effectively disarmed. But that alone will not suffice. Military establishments everywhere should be brought under some form of international control. This has two aspects: One, negative, and the other, positive.

The negative purpose is to bring to an end the present system which permits nations generally to create unlimited armament for use for purely national ends. Continuation of that system would ultimately undermine the international organs we contemplate. It would either paralyze their action or lead to action preferential to nations possessed of great military power. There should nowhere be vast military establishments which have no valid reason for existence except to enable their possessors to be a law unto themselves.

A positive purpose of control is to bring such military establishments as remain into the affirmative service of international order. International agencies, such as those we contemplate, will primarily need to depend upon the moral support of the great body of mankind. That is their only reliable source of permanent power and unless they can command such moral backing they are not entitled to other forms of power. But any society will produce minority elements who are not subject to moral suasion and who, if they feel able, may defy the general interest to advance their own. Therefore, the conomic and military power of the world community should be subject to mobilization to support international agencies which are designed to, and do in fact, serve the general welfare.

VI.

The peace must establish in principle, and seek to achieve in practice, the right of individuals everywhere to religious and intellectual liberty.

Comment

Wars are not due only to economic causes. They have their origin also in false ideologies and in ignornace. Peace, furthermore, cannot be preserved merely by documentary acts that create political bodies and define their powers and duties. Such bodies can function effectively only as they can count upon a public opinion to understand and support them.

It is, therefore, indispensable that there exist the opportunity to bring the people of all the world to a fuller knowledge of the facts and a greater acceptance of common moral standards. Spiritual and intellectual regimentation that prevents this is a basic underlying cause of war. As such it is not a matter of purely domestic concern, and governments and parties must recognize this if the world is to achieve a durable peace.

Church Council Asks Peace Work Now

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 19—A six-point program, offered as a post-war-peace formula, was announced by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ Commission to Study the Bases of a Just and Durable Peace here today. It will be placed before the American people through Protestant churches and the press along with an appeal to them for approval of the program in principle, urging them to work for its acceptance by Congress and the President. It was announced by John Foster Dulles, Chairman of the Commission.

The Commission, like numerous other peace-formula organizations and individuals, is against American delay in defining policy regarding international co-operation in the postwar world and comes out strongly for United Nations unity in the work of solving the problems of reconstruction and of keeping the peace when the war is won.

Mr. Dulles, internationally known lawyer, who has had prominent roles in world affairs since the Second Hague Conference in 1907, in making public what he called the "Six Pillars of Peace," declared that the United States could not now "safely postpone showing its hand," since its "hand" was "basic to the solution of all the grave problems that will increasingly be thrust upon us."

He further stated that the six points were derived from moral beliefs common to all religion and could be espoused equally by Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jew—"indeed, by all men who had an enlightened view of self-interest."

Sent to 60,000 Ministers

The program, he added, was being sent to 60,000 ministers of Protestant churches throughout the United States with a view to getting it before 15,000,000 or more laymen for discussion.

The Commission to Study the Bases of a Just and Durable Peace is composed of 90 prominent laymen. Its program was presented at a luncheon here yesterday attended by leading laymen and representatives of banking, business, labor, and women's organizations.

Among several of the luncheon guests immediately voicing their approval of the plan was John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who said he was greatly impressed with the program for its timeliness and because it dealt wisely with fundamentals rather than with means that might lead to differences. "The American people stand at the crossroads," he said. One road leads to the kind of peace that followed the last war, the other "leads to a peace built on foundations that are solid and immovable."

Should Try Other Plan

He said further: "We tried the one and we saw that it failed. Ought we not try the other? Shortly the people of this country will be making up their minds about which road to take. It seems to me that the statement of the commission offers now a signpost showing the way we may turn in attaining a just and durable peace. To make that signpost plain to the people of this country is a matter of direction, education, and publicity."

Dr. William Ernest Hocking, Professor of Philosophy at Harvard University and a member of the Commission, also spoke in favor of the peace plan. He urged that an adoption of the plan be sought from the British people acting conjointly with the United States. A program similar to that of the Federal Council's Commission is being developed by the Archbishop of Canterbury's Commission of the Churches for International Friendship and Social Responsibility, he stated, and declared that "never has there been a greater opportunity to show the world what Christianity has to offer."

Other guests at the luncheon were Dr. Harold Dodds, President of Princeton University; Gen. Frank R. McCoy, President of the Foreign Policy Association; Dr. Virginia C. Gildersleeve, Dean of Barnard College; the Rev. Dr. Henry St. George Tucker, President of the Federal Council of Churches; Thomas W. Lamont, Chairman of J. P. Morgan & Co.; Roy W. Howard, Publisher of the Scripps-Howard newspapers; Henry R. Luce, Publisher of Time, Life, and Fortune, and Leon Fraser, President of the First National Bank.

League Active Despite Lag in Machinery

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 19—Postwar peace planners take notice: The League of Nations is not dead!

Parts of its constructive machinery to help peaceful nations live and work together are still functioning and the League has just published a highly interesting volume which shows that it has been possible during the war to maintain effective international drug control in its most important aspects, by co-operation of governments with one another and with the drug control organs.

The Opium Research Committee of the Foreign Policy Association remarks a little laconically, somewhat wistfully, that it believes this document is of sufficient interest to bring it to the attention of the press. It is.

This latest League volume is the statement on the estimated world requirements of dangerous drugs in 1943 issued by the drug supervisory body. The statement contains the estimated requirements of narcotic drugs this year in all the countries and territories of the world, and there are 173 of them in all. It has, surprising as it may seem, been possible for the supervisory body in wartime to produce this document which limits world manufacture and world trade in narcotic drugs as well as the quantities which may be used in each country and territory.

All countries belonging to the United Nations and all neutrals with the exception of one small African country have transmitted their estimates for 1943. The countries of the Western Hemisphere have given 100 per cent collaboration; in other words, estimates were furnished by the Governments of all independent states in this Hemisphere.

Countries which have not furnished their estimates have been brought within the scope of the control by the exercise of the power vested in the drug supervisory body of the International Drug Conference of 1931 to make estimates for countries which do not furnish them. This the supervisory body has done for some countries and territories.

The statement of the supervisory body is communicated to all Governments by the acting Secretary General of the League of Nations, and all Governments are thus informed of the quantities of narcotic drugs which may be used by every country and territory in the world. It is documentary evidence of the fact that international collaboration is possible even in wartime.

It is issued under a treaty to which all countries of the world except Argentina, Bolivia, Ethiopia, Iceland, Liberia, and Yugoslavia are parties. It fixes the limits of permissible import and, indirectly, manufacture for 1943, and acts as a sort of international rationing scheme for the substances covered by the treaty. Even the countries which are not parties to the treaty are affected by it, for no other country can deal with them except under the treaty restrictions.

"This international control has been working smoothly for the past nine years," the report concludes.

Urban Living Cost Rises 0.2 P. C.

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP)—Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor, reports an advance of 0.2 per cent in city workers' living costs in the month ended Feb. 15, bringing the cost of living to a level 22.6 per cent above Aug. 15, 1939, the month before the outbreak of war in Europe.

A rise of 0.5 per cent in food costs in the month was primarily responsible for the advance, but increases in service charges and higher coal prices also contributed, Secretary Perkins said.

Her report said the cost of goods and services under OPA control remained unchanged and that the cost of gas, electricity and services controlled by other Government agencies declined 0.3 per cent, while prices of goods and services not under any form of government control increased 1 per cent.

Clothing prices, on the average, remained unchanged in large cities and house furnishings rose 0.2 per cent.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 1,000,000
Previous day's sales 865,910
1943 volume to date 64,169,439
1942 volume to date 26,571,469

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Thursday	46.1	Prev. day	46.1
Mnth ago	44.6	Year ago	34.9
1943 high	46.7	1943 low	41.9

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	62¼	62¼	62¼	+ ¼
Acme Steel (3)	4	48¾	48	48⅛	+ ⅛
Adams Exp (.45e)	8	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
Adams-Millis ¼g	1	2½	2½	2½	
Addressograph ¼g	5	18½	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
Air Reduction (1a)	15	42¼	42⅛	41¾	— ¼
Alaska Juneau	6	4⅜	4	4	
Alleghany Corp	109	1⅝	1½	1½	
Alleghany pf ww	13	13	11⅞	11⅞	—1
Alleg pf $30 ww	64	13½	11⅝	11⅝	—1¼
Alleghany pr pf	9	27¾	26½	26½	—1¼
Allen Lud Stl .35o	7	23⅝	23	23	— ½
Allen Indust (¾e)	6	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	3	154	153¾	154	+ ⅛
Allied Mills (1e)	2	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
Allied Strs (.30g)	13	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼g	3	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	+ ⅛
Alpha P Cem (¼g)	1	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
Amal Leath	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Amerada Pet (2)	2	75½	75½	75½	
Am Ag Chem 1.20	6	26⅝	26½	26½	+ ⅛
Am Airlines (1½e)	43	59⅜	57	58⅞	+2
Am Bank Note ¼o	14	14⅜	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
Am Bk N pf (3)	6	53	53	53	
Am Bosch (¼e)	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Am Brake Shoe ¼g	26	40¼	39¾	39¾	— ¼
Am Cable & Rad	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Am Can (3)	1	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	+ ⅛
Am Can pf (7)	50	176	176	176	+ ½
Am Car&Fdy (1g)	15	32¾	31½	31½	— ⅜
Am C&F pf 8.25o	1	67	66½	66½	+ ½
Am Ch&Cable ½o	6	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
Am Chicle (4a)	2	106¾	105¾	106¾	+1
Am Coal (2e)	40	23	23	23	+1
Am Cryst Sug ¼o	3	16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Am C S 6%pf 6	50	99	99	99	— ½
Am Encaustic Til	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Am Distill	1	17	17	17	
Am Export (1½g)	6	26¼	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
Am & For Power	17	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Am&FP $6pf 3¼k	2	62	61	62	+2
Am&FP $7pf ⅞k	15	68½	67¼	67⅜	+ ¾
Am & F P 2 pf	73	13⅞	13	13	— ⅛
Am-Hawaii SS ¾g	5	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅜
Am Hide&Leather	8	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
Am Home P (2.40)	12	51½	51¼	51½	+ ⅛
Am Ice	24	37⅜	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
Am International	12	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Am Inv pf 2½	40	3	3	3	+1⅝
Am Locomotive	25	12⅛	11½	11¾	— ⅛
Am M&Fdy (.20o)	11	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
Am Loco pf 1¾k	15	87⅛	89½	89½	
Am M&Met (¼g)	1	8	8	8	
Am Metal (1)	1	25	25	25	+1
Am News 1.80	1	30⅝	30½	30⅝	+ ⅜
Am Pow & Lt	1	2⅛	2	2	
Am P & L $6 pf	9	28¼	26½	26½	— ⅝
Am P & L $5 pf	19	25¼	24	24	— ½
Am Rad&St S .15c	173	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill .20g	15	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	
Am R M pf 4½	3	63	62⅝	63	+ ⅛
Am Safety Raz ¾ae	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Am Seating (1e)	1	15	15	15	+ ⅛
Am Ship Bldg 3e	7	2⅝	2	2⅜	+ ⅛
Am Smelt & R (2)	8	41⅛	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
Am Stl Fdrs ½pg	27	24¾	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
Am Stores ½pg	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Am Sug Ref 1½pg	19	24½	23¾	23⅞	
Am Sugar pf (7)	3	99½	99¼	99½	+ ¾
Am Sum Tob ½ag	2	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	
Am Tel&Tel (9)	14	140	139½	139⅞	
Am Tobacco (3a)	5	51	50½	50½	— ¼
Am Tob B (3a)	6	52¼	51⅝	51⅝	+ ⅜
Am Tob pf (6)	170	127	125¼	127	+1¾
Am Type Fdrs ½pg	7	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Am Viscose (1½g)	7	63½	63⅜	63⅜	+ ⅛
Am Water Works	20		47⅜	47⅜	
Am Woolen	2	6½	6½	6½	
Am Wool pf (2k)	5	83¼	68	68¼	
Am Zinc L & S	1	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	+ ⅛
Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	48	48	48	—2
Anaconda Cop ½pg	16	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ¼
Anchor Hock Gl 1e	5	18½	18¼	18¼	—1¼
A P W Paper	2	2½	2½	2½	
Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	2	38	38	38	+ ⅜
Armour Del pf (7)	2	111	110½	111	+ ½
Armour Illinois	24	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
Armour Ill pr pf	2	53½	53	53½	+1
Armstrong Ck ¼ag	8	2½	2	2	— ¼
Arnold Const ¼g	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Asso Dry Gds ½pg	7	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
Assd D Gd 2pf (7)	60	69¾	68⅝	68⅝	—1½
Atch T&SF (1½pg)	60	52¾	50⅞	50⅜	—2
Atch T&SF pf (5)	4	77¼	77⅛	77⅛	— ⅜
Atl Coast Line 2e	9	13⅜	20¼	20½	— ⅜
Atl G&W Indies 3e	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅞
Atl Refining (.5g)	5	21¾	21¼	21⅜	— ¼
Atl Refining pf 4	10	107¼	107¼	107¼	— ¼
Atl G&W In pf 5e	1	12½	12½	12½	—1½
Atlas Corp (¼ag)	26	11	11	10¾	
Atlas Corp pf (3)	30	50½	50½	50½	—1¾
Avis Powd (¾ag)	40	6	62	62	
Aviation Co (¼ae)	109	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
B					
Balo Locc ct (1e)	27	16⅛	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅜
Balt & Ohio	37	6⅝	6⅛	6¾	
Balt & Ohio pf	28	10½	9¾	10	— ½
Bang&A pf 2¼xk	10	46¾	46¾	46¾	M'r 18
Barker Asphalt	4	16	16	16	+ ⅛
Barker Bros	2	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
Barker pf 2¾	40	35	34¾	35	
Barnsdall Oil 1e	10	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅜
Bath Ir Wks (1g)	19	19	18½	18¾	+ ⅜
Beautrice Cream 1a	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
Beech-Nut (.80)	1	11	11	11	
Bell Aircraft (2e)	10	20	19½	19½	— ½
Bendix Aviat (¾ag)	3	38¼	38	38	
Benet Ind Ln .30a	12	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
Best Foods (.60)	7	11¾	11½	11½	— ¼
Beth Steel (1½pg)	16	63⅞	62¾	62¾	— ½
Beth Steel pf (7)	1	115	115	115	+ ½
Bigelow-Sanf ½pg	2	32	32	32	— ⅛
Black & Dck 1.60	3	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
Blaw-Knox (.35e)	5	8	7¾	8	
Blumenth pf 14k	2	88	87	88	—7
Boeing Airp (1e)	9	18½	18⅛	18⅜	— ⅛
Bohn Al & Br (2)	2	45	45	45	+ ⅜
Bon Ami B 2½	70	45¾	45	45¾	— ⅝
Borden Co (1.30g)	2	25¾	25¼	25¾	
Bond Stores(1.60)	5	21½	21½	21½	
Borg Warner 1.60	9	31¼	31	31	— ¼
Bridgeport Br ¼ag	5	11	10⅝	11	
Briggs Manufg (2)	15	25⅞	25⅜	25½	+ ⅛
Briggs & Strat (3)	1	39¼	39	39	
Bristol-Myers .40g	2	41¼	40⅞	41¼	
Brkyn & Qu Trans	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
Brkyn-Man Tr	7	11⅛	1	11⅛	+ ⅛
Brkyn Un Gas(1½e)	3	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Brunsw-Balke ¼ag	7	16¾	16	16½	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie ½ag	6	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
Budd Mfg	37	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
Budd Mfg pf	190	99¼	98	98	—1½
Budd Wheel (1g)	23	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Buffalo Forge .45g	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
Bullard Co (1½g)	1	22	22	22	— ¼
Burling Mills .35o	11	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
But Mills pf 2¾	2	56	55¾	55¾	— ¼
Burl M 2½pf 2½	6	5 ¾	5 ¼	5 ¼	— ¾
Burr Add M (.80)	8	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
Bush Terminal	10	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
Bush T B pf 4xk	1	30½	30½	30½	+ ½
Butler Bros (.15g)	6	7⅝	7½	7½	+ ⅛
Butler Bros pf 1½	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ¼
Butte C&Z (1ag)	4	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	5	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
Byron Jack (¼g)	3	20	20	20	+ ⅛
C					
Calif Pack (1½)	1	24¼	24	24¼	
Calahan Z-Lass	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Calumet&Hec ¼ag	1	8	8	8	
Campbell Wy ¼g	2	18	17½	17½	
Can Dry A (.60)	1	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Can Pacific	20	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
Cap Adm pf (3)	80	40⅞	40½	40½	— ⅜
Carpenter Stl ½pg	2	28¼	28	28	—1
Carr C&D (5)	7	93½	93¼	93½	— ½
Caterpil Tract (2)	4	45¼	45⅛	45⅛	
Celanese Corp ½pg	7	32	31¾	31¾	
Celanese 7 pf 7	7	1.6	105½	106½	— ¼
Celotex Corp (½a)	8	11⅞	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½a	4	19½	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
Cent Fdry (.10g)	7	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
Cen Ill Lt pf 4½pf	10	106	106	106	+1
Cent RR N J	2	6	5¾	5¾	— ¼
Cent Viol Sug 2½e	22	16¼	15¾	15¾	
Century Rib pf 7	10	98	98	98	—1½
Certain-teed Prod	21	5¾	5½	5½	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6%pf	45	50½	50	50¼	+ ¼
Champ P&F 14a	1	18½	18⅛	18⅛	
Champ P&F pf 6	30	103½	103½	103½	
Checker Cab	2	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Ches & Ohio (3)	19	41⅜	41⅛	41⅜	
Chi & E Ill	26	6¼	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill A .50e	12	14⅛	13⅛	13¼	— ⅝
Chi Great West	18	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
Chi Grt W of 4½k	9	15¼	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Chi Mail Order ½e	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	10	9	9	9¼	+ ⅛
Chi Pn T pr pf 2½	70	51½	51⅛	51½	+ ⅛
Chi Rk Is & Pac	12	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
Chi R I &Pac	22	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
Chi R I 7% pf	10	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
Chile Con Cop ½ag	9	29⅞	29⅜	29⅞	— ⅛
Chi Yel Cab ½ag	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Chickasha Cot O 1	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Gt Nor Ir O ct 2e	12	17¼	17	17	
Gt Nor Ry pf (2e)	49	28⅜	27⅜	27⅜	—1
Gt West Sug (1g)	3	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	
Gt W Sug pf 7	80	141½	141	141½	+ ½
Green (H L) 2a	5	37⅜	37¼	37⅜	+ ⅜
Greyhound Corp (1)	15	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
Grum Air En 1½e	6	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	65	3½	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	17	94½	93½	94	+1
Gulf Mob & Ohio	38	7⅛	6½	6½	— ½
Gulf M&O pf 2½e	4	34⅜	34	34	
H					
Hall Printing (1)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Hamil Wat pf 6	10	104½	104½	104½	— ½
Hamil Watch .20g	1	13	13	13	
Harb-Walker ½ag	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Hayes Indust .15g	4	8¼	8¼	8⅛	— ⅛
Hayes Mfg	9	2⅜	2½	2⅜	
Hazel-At Gl (5)f	50	100	100	100	+ ¾
Helme GW) pf 7	10	164	164	164	
Hercules Powd ½ag	1	76	76	76	+ ½
Hersh Ch cv pf 4a	1	108	108	108	
Hollander A (½ag)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Holly Sugar (1)	10	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ½
Homestake Min	15	33¼	32¾	33	
Houd-Hersh B ¼ag	8	11⅝	11½	11½	
Household Fin (4)	6	49¾	49½	49½	
Household Fin pf 5	50	108¼	108¼	108¼	— ¼
Houston Oil	13	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Howe Sound (3a)	2	26½	26	26½	+1¼
Hudson & Man	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Hudson B M&S h2	2	26½	26	26½	— ¼
Hudson Mot	48	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
Hupp Motor	18	1⅜	1½	1½	
I					
Illinois Central	34	11½	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
Ill Cent LL (4)	90	40	40	40	
Ill Central pf	4	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
Indian Refin	3	11⅜	11¼	11½	
Indpls P&L .60g	4	15¾	15½	15⅜	— ⅛
Indust Rayon (2a)	2	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	+ ⅛
Inger-Rand 1½ag	4	96¼	96	96¼	+ ¼
Inland Steel (1g)	1	71¼	71¼	71¼	— ⅜
Inspir Con Cop ¼g	6	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	
Insuransh ct (.20)	11	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Interchem Cp 1.60	6	29⅝	29	29	— ⅜
Interch Cp pf 6	70	111¾	111½	111½	
Intercon Rubber 1e	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Interlake Iron ½e	14	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
Int Bus Mach (6a)	1	154½	154½	154½	— ⅜
Int Harvester (2)	8	64¾	64⅜	64½	+ ½
Int Harv pf (7)	670	168	167¾	168	
Int Hydro-Elec A	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Int Mer Marine	16	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
Int-Min & Ch ½ae	26	16¾	16	16¾	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can (2)	21	33⅜	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
Int Nick Can pf 7	60	135½	135½	135½	— ⅜
Int Paper	130	117⅛	107⅝	111½	+ ½
Int Paper pf (5)	8	58⅛	56¼	58⅛	+1⅞
Int Ry Cen Am	4	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
Int Shoe (1.80)	2	32¼	32⅛	32¼	— ⅛
Int Tel & Tel	45	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
Int T & T for ct	10	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Inter Dep Strs ½ag	2	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
Int D Strs pf 7	20	97	97	97	
Intertype Co (¼ag)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ½
Island Cr Coal (2)	4	30¼	30	30¼	+ ⅛
J					
Jewel Tea (1.60)	2	27½	27	27	— ⅛
Johns-Manville ½pg	2	79	78⅜	78⅜	— ⅜
Jones & L Stl (1g)	16	22⅜	22	22	
Jones&L Stl pfA 5	2	63½	63½	63½	
Jones&L Stl pfB 5	1	72½	72½	72½	
Joy Mfg (.20g)	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
K					
Kan City South	14	7¼	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
Kan City Sou pf 2e	6	24	24	24	— ½
Kaufmann D .10g	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Kelsey-H WhA 1½	6	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Kelsey-Hay B ¾ag	2	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
Kennecott Cop ½pg	32	32¾	32¼	32¼	— ¼
Keystone S&W ¼ag	1	17	17	17	+ ¼
Kimberly-Clark (1)	1	28¼	28	28¼	
Kinney (GR) Co	4	2⅜	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Kresge (SS) ¾ag	1	21⅜	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Kroger Groc (2)	25	26¼	26	26	— ⅜
L					
Laclede Gas	100	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
Laclede Gas pf	50	42¾	42½	42¾	
Lambert Co (1½g)	7	42	42	42	+ ⅜
Lee Rub&T (¾ag)	4	33⅜	33	33⅜	— ⅛
Lehigh Port C 1½	1	23	22⅞	23	
Lehigh P C pf 4	70	110¼	109¾	110¼	+ ¾
Lehigh V Coal pf	6	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
Lehigh Val Coal	21	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Lehigh Val RR	8	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
Lehman Corp (1)	7	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
Lehn & Fink .30g	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Lib-O-F Glass ¼ag	3	35¼	35½	35⅝	
Libby McN&L .45e	41	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
Life Savers (1.60)	1	32½	32½	32½	— ¼
Liggett&My B (3)	2	67	67	67	
Liquid Carbonic 1a	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Liggett&M pf 7	10	176	176	176	
Lima Loco ½ae	7	35¼	34½	35	+ ½
Lion Oil Ref (1)	9	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
Lockheed Alrc ½ag	36	22¾	22	22	— ⅜
Lorw's Inc (2)	2	50	49¾	49¾	— ¼
Lone Star Cem (3)	2	45¾	45¼	45¾	+ ⅛
Long-Bell Lbr A	6	8¾	8¼	8½	
Loose-W Biscuit 1	2	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	— ¼
Lorillard (P) ¼ag	13	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
Lorillard pf (7)	4	153	153	153	
Louisv & Nash 2e	3	70¾	70¼	70¾	
Low G & E A 1½a	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	
M					
Mack Trucks (3e)	7	33½	33⅛	33¼	+ ⅛
Macy (RH) Co (2)	2	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
Manati Sugar	44	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
Marine Mid (.08g)	53	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
Mark St Ry pr pf	210	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
Marshall Field .80	3	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
Martin (GL) 1½e	11	20⅝	20½	20½	
Martin-Parry	1	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Masonite Corp (1)	1	35½	35¼	35½	— ⅛
Master Elec .35g	1	24¾	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
Mathieson Alk ¼ag	4	26½	26	26½	
May Dep Strs (3)	1	44	44	44	
McCall Corp 1.40	3	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
McCrory Strs (1)	1	13	13	13	
McGraw Elec (1)	1	24⅛	24	24	— ¼
McGraw-Hill .15g	7	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
McIntyre P h2.22a	1	46	46	46	+ ¾
McKess & Rob (1)	5	17⅛	17	17⅛	
McKess & R pf 5½	140	110⅝	110	110	— ½
McLellan Strs .40g	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Mead Corp .15g	5	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
Mead Co pf (6)	2	88¼	88¼	88¼	— ¼
Melville Shoe 2)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
Mengel Co (1a+e)	1	7	6¾	7	
Mengel 5 pf 2½	20	32	32	32	+ ½
Mesta Mach 1½ag	1	30½	30½	30½	— ½
Miami Cop (½e)	1	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Mid-C Pet (1.40e)	7	23	22½	23	+ ⅜
Midl Stl 1 pf 8	2	117½	117½	117½	+ ⅞
Minn-Honey Reg 2	1	63	63	63	+ ⅜
Minn-Moline	5	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Mo-Kan-Texas	9	3	3	3	
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	18	9	8¾	8¾	— ½
Monsanto Ch (2)	6	86	84	84	—2¼
Monsan pfC (4)	10	112	112	112	—1
Montgom Ward (2)	25	38¼	37½	37½	— ¼
Morris & Es 3¾	70	16¾	16½	16½	— ¼
Motor Prod (½e)	6	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
Mueller Brass .40g	1	27	27	27	— ½
Mullins Mfg B	37	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
Mullins Mf pf 7	50	65⅞	65	65⅞	+1⅞
Munsingwear 2¼ae	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
Murphy pf (4¾k)	10	112¼	112¼	112¼	— ⅛
Murphy (GC) (3)	4	64¾	64½	64¾	— ¼
Murray Co (½e)	7	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅜
Myers FE&Bro (2)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	+1¼
Nash-Kelv (½g)	94	9	8¾	8¾	
Nash Ch&Sti 3e	70	37	35¼	35¼	—1¾
Nat Acme (½ag)	2	18¼	17⅛	18¼	
Nat Auto Fib	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	
Nat Aviation (⅝ae)	2	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
Nat Bisc (.60g)	11	18⅞	18¾	18¾	
Nat Can	41	8¼	7¾	7¾	
Nat Cash Reg (1)	10	24¼	24⅛	24⅜	
Nat Cylider G .80	69	11¾	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
Nat Dairy Pr .80	7	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	
Nat Distillers (2)	5	27⅝	27½	27½	
Nat Enam&St ⅔ag	14	21¼	21	21¼	+1
Nat Gypsum (½ae)	4	7½	7⅜	7½	
Nat Lead (½)	25	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
Nat Lead pf A (7)	10	169	169	169	+1¾
Nat Lead pf B 6	210	142	140	141	+ ⅜
Nat Pow & Lt	23	4	3⅞	3⅞	
Nat Steel (3)	1	58¼	58	58	
Nat Supply	3	9½	9¼	9¼	
Nat Sup (6) 1½xk	20	75	75	75	
Nat Sup $1½ 1¾ak	20	72	72	72	+ ½
Nat Sup ($2) pf	5	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
Nat Tea	1	4½	4½	4½	
Natomas Co (1)	17	7⅞	7¼	7¾	
Nehi Corp (¼ag)	5	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Newberry J) 2.40	1	42¾	42	42½	+1¼
Newmont Min ½ag	1	34⅛	34¼	34⅜	
Newport In (.20e)	1	13¼	13	13	
Newpt N Sh ½pg	3	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
NY Air Brake ½ag	3	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	
NY Cent RR (1g)	60	14	13½	13½	— ¼
NY Chi & StL	2	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
NY Chi&StL pf	10	40	39½	39½	+ ½
NYC Omnibus ½ag	1	19	18¾	18¾	
NY Lack & West	120	39	38	38	—1½
NY NH & H	39	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
NY NH & H pf	45	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
NY Ont & West	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
NY Shipbldg (3e)	3	25⅛	25	25	
Nort & Wn (10)	30	172	171	171	
No Am Avia (1e)	12	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
No Am Co (.38f)	34	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
Nor Pacific (1g)	111	11⅝	10¼	10¾	— ¾
Nor St Pow pf 5	70	112	111¼	112	+ ¾
Northw Airl (½e)	24	18¼	17⅝	18	+ ¾
Norwalk T&R .20g	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Norwich

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

New Bill Proposed to Bar War Plant Supervisors From Unions

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP)—A broad measure to bar war contractors' administrative and supervisory employees from labor organizations was placed before Congress today in the wake of a plea by General Motors Corporation for action to halt formation of foremen's unions.

The measure was introduced late yesterday by Representative Howard Smith (D) of Virginia, chairman of a recently created Special House Committee on Administrative Practices, shortly after receiving a protest from C. E. Wilson, General Motors president, that their creation would interfere with war production.

Simultaneously, Mr. Smith's new measure, which was sent to the House Military Committee for consideration, would nullify union "rules, practices, policies and requirements" which interfere with "the full utilization of the nation's manpower in the present war."

In the section of the bill dealing specifically with the situation about which Mr. Wilson protested, the measure would provide that every war contractor:

" . . . Shall be responsible for acts of his executive, administrative, professional, or supervisory employees within the scope of their employment, and such employees shall not be eligible to membership in any labor organization engaging in collective bargaining with the contractor, nor shall such contractor be required to engage in collective bargaining with any labor organization, including any of such employees in its membership."

Three-Point Policy

The measure would set forth a three-point "declaration of the policy and intent of Congress," holding:

1. "In view of the critical nature of the present war and in justice to those in the armed forces of the United States, it is necessary to provide further for the comprehensive, orderly and effective utilization of the manpower of the nation in support of the war effort."

2. "As a general principle governing such utilization, that an obligation rests upon every person to render such personal service in aid of the war effort as he or she may be deemed best fitted to perform."

3. "It is essential that those charged with the duty of managing and directing the industrial enterprises of the country in mining, agriculture, manufacture, construction and distribution shall have and be protected in the exercise of, adequate authority to insure uninterrupted service by those employed in such undertakings, and to prevent the useless waste of existing manpower."

The bill would prevent specifically any union contract or agreement prescribing the minimum number of employees on any project; the period or manner of training for employment; the kind of tools the employees could use, or any requirement that an employer, hiring non-union labor, must employ an equal number of union men to be present while the work is being performed.

To put force behind that provision, Mr. Smith wrote into his measure a clause providing that violators could not receive deferments set up in the Selective Service Act. Employers would be required to report such violators to selective service boards quarterly.

In a telegrame to the House Military Committee, Mr. Wilson said the National Labor Relations Board had served General Motors with a copy of a petition of the Foreman's Association, seeking the right to serve as exclusive bargaining agent for all foremen employed by General Motors' Detroit Diesel engine division below those of policy-making rank.

"This situation," he continued, "presents issues of the gravest import to production of vital war products we have agreed to make for the Government in this plant."

Dual Allegiance

Terming foremen "first line officers . . . exclusively responsible to higher management," the General Motors head contended that "the dual allegiance which will arise when foremen are unionized will imperil their ability to fulfill their responsibilities to maintain efficiency and discipline of the men under their direction."

Representative Robert Ramspeck (D), Georgia, the Democratic whip, and a ranking member of the House Labor Committee, upon being informed of Mr. Wilson's telegram said:

"Certainly, a foreman, if he represents management in dealing with employees, if he can hire and fire, has no place in a union."

Mr. Wilson lodged his protest after the signing of contracts by the Foreman's Association with the Ford Motor Company and the Packard Motor Company. Reports from Detroit said that 20 petitions for foremen's union had been filed in that center of the country's automotive industry with Frank Bowen, regional director for the National Labor Relations Board.

Mr. Wilson protested that the NLRB interpretation of a law "ostensibly passed by Congress to promote industrial peace," would produce a "condition of industrial anarchy."

It would be possible under the interpretation, he said, for a foremen's union in a particular plant to be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor with the workers under them members of a C. I. O. union.

"It is easy to visualize the complete breakdown of authority and internal plant discipline that will result," he asserted, adding that "production, under these potential conditions, will be impossible, and we would be unable to continue to assume responsibility for war production in such a plant."

The new foremen's union installed its first national officers—a president, secretary-treasurer and membership director paid on a full-time basis and a non-salaried vice president—at a meeting here less than two weeks ago.

Robert H. Keys, one of the founders of the association and its first president, described the motives underlying organization in these words:

"We foremen found it necessary to organize a union to protect our rights, for we were fast becoming the forgotten men of American industry. We do not speak for management; we do not speak for labor. We will not take sides against either."

Other labor developments follow:

Detroit: For a second time within four months many of Michigan's war plants and some 2,000,000 inhabitants faced a possible power and gas crisis today because of a threatened utility workers strike.

Negotiators, however, arranged to resume their conferences after having spent 10 hours in vain attempts to settle the dispute between the Consumers Power Company and the C. I. O.'s utility workers organizing committee.

Timken Strike Halted

Canton, Ohio: Federal Conciliator A. T. Pinkney announced that strikers at the Timken Roller Bearing Co.'s Gambrinus plant agreed to return to work leaving the question of promotion of 27 Negroes to be discussed at future conferences.

The conciliator announced the back-to-work arrangement was made at a meeting yesterday with the strikers, and that full war production would be resumed with the 3 p. m. (eastern wartime) shift.

Washington: Government and labor quarters saw a strong possibility today that the miners' wage case would be fought finally and perhaps decided on the basis of the underground "travel time" issue, with a Federal appeals court decision just handed down bolstering John L. Lewis' position.

Industry sources agreed the decision had "tremendous possibilities."

While Mr. Lewis was arguing in a New York wage conference for the principle of measuring a miner's working time from the moment he enters the mine until he leaves it, the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans this week upheld iron ore miners who took that very position in a suit under the Wage and Hour Law.

At present, the soft coal miner's work day begins when he reaches the face of the seam of coal, not when he enters the mine. His day ends when he leaves the working place and starts for the mouth of the mine. Mr. Lewis contends a man's underground travel time averages an hour and 20 minutes a day, and that he should be paid for it, as are many western metal miners.

Face-Saving Proposal

If Mr. Lewis could plead such a case successfully on a basis of "inequalities," and if payment were made on a daily instead of weekly basis, it would provide the greater part of the $2 increase he is asking, and the War Labor Board's cost-of-living formula would not be disturbed.

While some persons regarded this as an ingenious, face-saving proposition for the Government, there was ample evidence that Mr. Lewis intended to press his case.

Chicago: The nation's railroads, to meet intensified competition in the postwar period, must be transformed into "super railroads," the President's fact-finding board hearing a rail wage dispute was told yesterday.

John W. Barriger, vice-president of the Union Stock Yard & Transit Company and formerly with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, told the board the railroads would have to spend at least a billion dollars annually for many years in plant improvements to meet the postwar competition.

He appeared in behalf of railroad management before the board, which is conducting a hearing on the request of 900,000 non-operating rail workers for a 20-cents-an-hour wage increase, with a 70-cents-an-hour minimum. The 15 non-operating unions have presented their case.

"After the war," Mr. Barriger said, " railroads will be confronted with 'super liners,' both aerial and marine, 'super highways,' 'super power,' and 'super pipelines.' The former carriers must be transformed into 'super railroads,' too."

He said that it was essential that the railroads' present income be protected and used to restore their credit.

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Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Aero Sup B (.10g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Ainsworth (¼g)	7	7	7
300	Air Assoc (1g)	6½	6½	6½
200	Air Investors	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
150	Alum Ltd(h8a)	109¾	109½	109⅝
200	Alum Co Am (1g)	122	122	122
100	Alum Co Am pf(6)	111	110½	110½
30	Am Book (½g)	29	28¾	29
100	Am Cen Mfg (½g)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
150	Am C P&L A (⅝g)	27	26½	26½
200	Am Cit P&L B	1½	1½	1½
500	Am Cyan B (.60)	38⅝	38½	38⅝
200	Am & Fgn P war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Am Fork & Hoe ¼g	14¾	14¾	14¾
100	Am Gas & El 1.60	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
100	Am Gas & El pf 4¾	103⅝	103¼	103½
200	Am Gen (15c)	5	5	5
50	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	35½	35½	35½
100	Am Laun Mch ½g	24¾	24¾	24¾
500	Am Light & T (1.30)	15	14⅞	14⅞
700	Am Maracaibo	1⅛	1	1
100	Am Meter (¼g)	22¼	22¼	22¼
200	Am Seal-Kap (⅛e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
2300	Am Superpow	½	⅜	½
75	Am Superpow 1 pf	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
600	Am Superpow pf	8⅝	8¼	8¼
100	Am Writ Pap	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Anch Post F (.15g)	3	3	3
100	Ang-Wupp (.05g)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Apex Elev Mfg (1e)	11¼	11¼	11¼
20	Appal El Pow pf (46)	105	105	105
300	Ark Nat Gas	2¾	2¾	2¾
5000	Ark Nat Gas A	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
100	Ark N Gas pf (.90e)	9½	9½	9½
300	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	5½	5½	5½
800	Atlantic C Fish (½e)	5⅛	5	5
6100	Atlas Corp war	1⅝	1¼	1½
100	Atlas D Forge (1e)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
200	Atlas Ply (.30g)	17	17	17
100	Automat Prod (½g)	3½	3½	3½
700	Avery & Sons (½e)	7¼	6¾	7¼
900	Babcock & Wil (1½e)	22½	22½	22½
100	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	35¼	35¼	35¼
1600	Baldwin Loco war	4⅞	4¾	4¾
100	Baldwin Rub (½)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
4800	Barium Sta Stl	2	1⅞	2
100	Beaunit Mills (.60)	10¾	10¾	10¾
1900	Beech Aire (.1e)	10⅞	10½	10½
200	Bellanca Aire	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Berk & Gray Furn	⅞	⅞	⅞
2400	Bliss (E W) (2)	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞
100	Borne Scrym (2½e)	26	26	26
100	Brown-Bilt H 1 pf	5	5	5
100	Bowm-Bilt H 2 pf	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Braz Tr L&P (h1e)	14	14	14
100	Bresse Corp (1½e)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
200	Brewst Aero	7¼	7	7
100	Brill A	4	4	4
200	Brill pf	60	58	60
100	Brillo Mfg (.45g)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
100	Brown F&W (.10e)	3	2⅞	3
100	Brown Rub & W A (1k)	12	12	12
600	Brown Rubber	1	1	1
300	Buckeye P L (.30g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
300	Buf N&EP pf	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
50	Buf N&EP 5 pf	88	88	88
600	Bush Bill&S (1)	12⅜	12	12
500	Burry Biscuit	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
100	Cal El Pow	33¼	33¼	33¼
1400	Callite Tung (.10g)	3⅛	3	3⅛
2300	Can Marconi (h.04e)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10	Caro P&L $7 pf (7)	110	110	110
400	Carrier Corp	12½	12⅜	12⅜
200	Catalin Am (.10e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
2100	Cen & SW Ut	¾	¾	¾
100	Cen Hud G & E(.17g)	8½	8½	8½
16	CenNYPow pf (5)	91¼	91¼	91¼
100	Cen Ohio Stl (1.35g)	9	9	9
100	Cessna Aire (1e)	9½	9½	9½
125	Chi Div & Mch (⅛g)	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Chief Cons Mng	⅛	⅛	⅛
150	Childs pf	9¾	9½	9¾
3200	Cities Service	8⅝	8½	8⅝
400	Cit Svc pf	75	74½	74½
20	Cit Svc P&L $7 pf (7)	85	85	85
250	Clark Control (½g)	16½	16½	16½
50	Cleve El Illum (½g)	32¾	32¾	32¾
200	Cleve Tract (⅜g)	12	12	12
2200	Colonial Aire	6¼	6	6
700	Colo Fuel & I war	3	2⅞	2⅞
180	Colum G & E pf (5)	39½	38	38
30500	Comwlth & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
4600	Colum O & E	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	Compo ShMvle	10⅞	10¼	10⅞
100	Cons Biscuit(.40)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Cons G&E Bal(3.60)	60½	60½	60½
1400	Cons Gas Ut	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
100	Cons Stl Corp (¼g)	8½	8½	8½
10	Cons G&E pr pf(7)	83½	83½	83½
500	Cont Roll&Stl (½g3	14⅜	13¾	13⅞
1000	Cooper-Bess (⅛g)	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝
100	Copper Range (¾e)	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
10	Cor&Rey pf (4½k)	85	85	85
100	Costen Petro	2¼	2¼	2¼
700	Creole Pet (½a)	19⅞	19¾	19⅞
100	C W Liquid	10¼	10¼	10¼
200	Crown Drug .05g	1¼	1¼	1¼
3400	CubanAtlSug (2½e)	13¾	13½	13⅝
300	Dayton Rub ¼g pf	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
100	Dayton Rub A (2)	30	30	30
100	DennisonMfg A (.30g)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2300	DetMchStove (.20e)	3½	3⅜	3½
200	DurhHosB (.10g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
300	Duro-Test (.05g)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	EaglePichLl (.10g)	9½	9½	9½
100	East Gas&F	1¾	1¾	1¾
250	East G&F26 pf (1½k)	28¼	27⅝	27¾
100	East G&F prpf (4½)	55	54	54
100	East Mall Iron (½g)	25½	25½	25½
90	East Sug Ass pf (1¼k)	37½	37½	37½
8500	El Bond & Sh	4⅝	4¼	4¼
600	El Bond&Sh pf (6)	59½	59	59
200	El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5)	54½	54	54
450	El P&L 2 pf A	19½	19	19
1100	Emerson Elec (.10g)	6¼	6	6
1600	Equity Sorp	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Esquire Inc (.35e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
500	Eversharp Inc	9¼	9	9¼
100	Fairchild Av (1e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
900	Fairchild En & Air	3	2⅞	2⅞
400	Falstaff Brew (.60a)	8⅛	8	8⅛
700	Fansteel Met (¼e)	15	14⅝	14⅞
50	Fla P&L 7 pf (7)	82	82	82
900	Ford Mot Can A (h1)	20	19⅝	20
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.107e)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
150	Froedt G&M (.80)	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
100	Fuller (GA) (2e)	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
100	Gen El Ltd (.341e)	12	12	12
200	Gen Firepfg (xg)	15⅛	15	15
100	Gen Pub Ut	43½	43⅜	43½
40	Gen Share pf (6d)	68	68	68
1700	Glen Ald Coal (.40g)	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜
100	Godchaux Sug B	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Goldfield Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Gray Mfg	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Gt Atl&P nv(1¼g)	70¾	70½	70½
124	GtA&P 1stpf(7)	128⅛	128	128
40	Gt Nor Pap	34	34	34
1500	Gulf Oil	42	42½	42
50	Hammer Pap	19¾	19⅞	19⅞
100	Hearn D Strs	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Hecla Min (¼g)	6	6	6
100	Heller (WE) (.40a)	8½	8½	8½
125	Heyden Chem (¾g)	54	53	53
600	Hoe (R) & Co A	21¼	20⅞	21¼
50	Horn & Howard (1.60	25½	25½	25½
1100	Humble Oil (⅝g)	70	69½	70
300	Hum-Ross F (.075g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Huyler's	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Huyler's pf (1k)	11	11	11
500	Ill Iowa Pow	2½	2⅜	2½
1000	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛
100	Ill IowaPwpf (⅝k)	31	31	31
100	Ill Zinc (¼g)	12¼	12¼	12¼
100	Imp Chem Ind (.152e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
100	Imp Tob of reg (h½)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
10	Ind Svc 6½ pf	21	12	21
10	Indpls P&L pf (1¼5)	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
150	Ins Co N Am (26)	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
800	Int Hyd-El pf	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜
100	Int Indust	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
600	Int Petrol (h1)	15¼	15¼	15¼
50	Int Util pr pf (3½)	37½	37½	37½
100	Int Home Eq	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Inters Pw Del pf	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Irving Air Ch (1a)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1500	Ital Superpow A	½	½	½
400	Jacobs(F.L)	4¼	4¼	4¼
500	Jeannette Gla	2	2	2
650	Ken-RadT&LA (⅜e)	12½	11	12½
100	Kingston Prod (.10)	3	3	3
100	Kork Lake GM (h.04)	⅝	⅝	⅝

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
100	Knott Corp (.30e)	6½	6½	6½
10	Koppers Co pf (6)	99	99	99
800	Lake Shore M (h.80)	11½	11⅜	11½
1900	Lehigh C&N (.65e)	6⅝	6½	6½
1000	Leonard Oil Dev	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Line Material (½e)	8⅝	8¾	8¾
50	Lipton pf (1½)	19¼	19¼	19¼
600	Lone Star Gas (.60e)	7⅝	7½	7⅝
300	Long Is Ltg	1	1	1
200	Long IsL pf	30½	29¾	30½
100	Long IsL pf B	27	26¾	27
1100	Louis L&E (.10g)	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
2000	Manati Sug war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2500	Mangel Strs	1	1	1
100	Marion St Shov	4½	4½	4½
10	Mass Util Asso	1	1	1
200	McCord Rad B	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
1200	Merritt-C&S	¾	⅞	⅞

Puget Sound Power Plans New Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—The Puget Sound Power & Light Co. announced it was inviting bids for $52,000,000 of first mortgage bonds due Dec. 1, 1972.

The company said it would receive bids until noon, E. W. T., March 29. Bidders were to name the coupon rate.

Consumers Now Permitted To Bring Sugar Into U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has amended its regulations to permit consumers to bring sugar into the United States from foreign countries.

However, ration stamps or certificates must be surrendered to the collector of customs, so persons living in border cities can expect no advantage from the amendment.

Consumers already had been allowed to bring in coffee provided they surrendered ration stamps.

Full Employment Is Declared Fundamental of Postwar Plans

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Several interesting angles to the recent double-barrelled report of the National Resources Planning Board appear if it is not examined too closely—that is, if it is viewed in the large and against the largest possible background, with less regard for the details.

Two things are most conspicuous about the grand postwar blue-print as summarized in the press reports. The first is implied and the other is conspicuous by its omission.

The implication, made explicit in the President's letter of transmittal and in most of the official discussion of the postwar period now being heard, is that the fundamental or ultimate goal is "full employment." That single phrase is worth as much politically as the entire program. The major purpose of the plans for transition from war to peace, for demobilization of millions of soldiers and war industry workers, and for the "development of an expanding economy" after the transition period is over, is that there shall be at least as many jobs as there are willing workers for them, and probably enough more to take care of the "float." This is the primary purpose, albeit implied, for the huge program of public and private works.

The second most conspicuous aspect of the program—conspicuous by its absence—is the price tag. In this respect the programs differed from the Beveridge report, which contained a careful actuarial guess as to future cost.

Report Appraised

Now by starting with these assumptions it is more easy to appraise the report, and also to make some postwar guesses as to how far the various parts of the report are likely to be carried out in the actual hurly-burly of postwar politics.

In the first place it is safe to say that these two assumptions are true corrollaries of each other. It has never been possible to maintain a balanced budget and get full employment for any appreciable period of time, and there does not appear to be any valid argument that it can be done in the future. The only time when unemployment has actually been swept away has been in war-time, when budget considerations have been cast out of the window. And both of these things, though quite popular, are revolutionary ideas—the idea of permanent full employment, and the idea of a permanently unbalanced budget.

The two revolutionary ideas are essentially one and the same. The essential ideas is that full employment is more important than budget balance. This is contrary to the established capitalist canon of three centuries that a balanced budget is the fundamental principle of economics, to which all else must be subordinated or there can be no economic or social order.

Beginning in 1933 budget balance was displaced as the fundamental principle by the idea of full employment, and regardless of the fact that full employment has not been achieved since that time except since Pearl Harbor, it has been the accepted fundamental principle of national economic policy—as the budget figures testify far more clearly than the employment figures.

Perhaps the most obvious implication, then, of the shift of emphasis, is for the social security program. It makes a considerable part of that, including the whole of the unemployment "insurance" part of it, unnecessary. It is not necessary to have unemployment insurance in an economy without unemployment. The evidence of this already appears in the Treasury reports showing the present status of the unemployment insurance reserves, accumulated by the states and, under the Social Security Act of 1935, invested perforce in obligations of the U. S. Treasury. As of March 1, 1943, the states had paid in during the eight months to date of current fiscal year, about $880,000,000, and drawn out only about $144,000,000, and there was owing by the U. S. Treasury to these funds about $3,-100,000,000, with the accumulation piling up at the rate of nearly $100,000,000 a month, or something over $6 paid in for every $1 paid out. If anything approaching the present rate of employment the tinued into the postwar period, this accumulation of paper I. O. U.'s will reach staggering proportions and lead either to a preposterous increase in the rate of benefits paid to the scanty few who can present valid claim to unemployment benefits or else lead to a sharp cut in the pay roll tax rates assessed.

If neither of these results, then the system of unemployment insurance, in a society where full employment prevails, is nothing but a fiscal engine for gathering taxes.

And the same consideration holds in large part for the Title 8 old-age aspects of the law. Full employment for as many members of the family as want it, is bound almost inevitably to reduce the amount of benefits claimed, desired, or at least needed.

Revolutionary Implications

But the revolutionary implications of full employment as the yardstick of Treasury policy go much further than this. Both full employment and the deficits needed to maintain it mean a demand for the products of labor in excess of the supply, and this in turn means, in old-fashioned terminology, inflation and in modern economics, a continuing need for price control and its inevitable corollary, rationing.

The NRPB blue-print assumes that the war-time controls will be continued for some time after the war but will then presumably taper off or be abandoned. It says, for instance:

"It would seem highly probable that for a time allocations of scarce raw materials will have to be retained, rationing of scarce consumer goods will have to continue, and some price controls and wage controls will have to be retained . . . it may be necessary to continue rationing durable consumer goods for a longer period than other consumer goods. . . ."

But the Resources Board is probably being extremely conservative in even implying that these controls will eventually be abandoned. For if full employment is to continue, then budget deficits of gargantuan size are likely to continue, and this would mean, just as it means in war-time, a demand far in excess of supply for most goods and services. The basic economic problem is likely to be not "Where can we find markets?" but "Where can we get the materials and the manpower?" for any particular industry or project.

Hence the next figure of the Resources Board is a questionable one. The Board says, "In the transition period the supply of labor will be such that . . . the labor standards built up over the years . . . will be in danger of being seriously undermined. . . ."

This assumption does not jibe with the basic premise, that unemployment is to be avoided and full employment to be provided. In fact it is unreasonable and contradictory to assume an economic situation in which it is still necessary to retain allocations and rationing for any length of time while simultaneously an over-supply of available labor exists. If the arrangements for the demobilization of soldiers and war-workers are effective in preventing unemployment there need be no fear of a break-down of labor standards. Neither Government nor labor unions will be necessary to hold them up for there will be a sellers' market for labor.

And herein lies another broad implication for the postwar world. If after the transition from war to peace is completed, there is still full employment for every one who wants it, the status and position of labor will be entirely different. There being more jobs than men, the "iron law of wages"—that wages and working conditions tend to degenerate unless propped up by unions or government—will give way to a ceiling situation in which wages will always tend to rise in the bargaining of the market between employer and employee until, perhaps, government has to step in to keep them down. This would be something new indeed for peace-time, though the beginnings of it are apparent already in the present war economy.

United Air Lines Record Earnings Of $2.08 Share in '42

NEW YORK (AP)—United Air Lines reported record net earnings of $3,134,356 in 1942, or $2.08 a share, compared with $598,050, or 40 cents a share, in 1941.

The record increase was attributed to abnormal wartime traffic by W. A. Patterson, president, in the company's annual report. The report said the concern currently was carrying 33 per cent of the nation's air mail and about 30 per cent of domestic air express.

In 1942 a total of 290,000,000 revenue passenger miles were flown, a gain of 7 per cent over 272,000,000 in 1941, while mail ton-miles of 6,800,000 increased 83 per cent over 3,700,000 in 1941. Express ton-miles aggregated 3,600,000, a gain of 126 per cent over 1,600,000 in the preceding year.

United's military transport operations represented more air mileage than all of the company's domestic routes and included over-water flying to foreign lands, Mr. Patterson said.

The air line executive painted a rosy postwar air transportation picture, adding that it "should promote traffic that will rebound to the benefit of all forms of carriers with each type of carrier fulfilling those requirements in our future economy peculiar to its own inherent characteristics."

Operating revenues were given as $23,593,595 in 1942 against $18,-967,994 in 1941. The company set aside $1,000,000 as a reserve for postwar readjustments, leaving a balance carried to earned surplus of $2,134,356.

In connection with postwar development, the company loaned $250,000 to a Mexican airline, with an option to purchase 75 per cent of that company's capital stock.

Walworth Co. Earns $1.49 Net in '42; $1.45 in '41

NEW YORK (AP)—The Walworth Co., makers of valves and fittings, reported consolidated net earnings last year of $2,063,189, equal to $1.49 a common share, against $2,-003.137 or $1.45 a common share in 1941.

"Output is limited only by available manpower, factory equipment and materials," the company said in reporting 1942 was perhaps the outstanding one of its 100 years of existence.

For renegotiation, and against possible decreases in inventory and other post-war adjustments, the company set aside before net earnings a reserve of $1,000,000. In addition, the company deducted from excess profits provision a credit of $550,085 for debt retirement and $340,540 for post-war refund.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
13	Am P & L 6s 2016	100¾	100⅜	100¾
5	Appal El Pow 3¼s '70	108½	108½	108½
20	As Elec 4½s '53	56⅝	56½	56⅝
14	As G & E 5s '50	17¾	17⅝	17¾
5	As G & E 4½s '49	18	18	18
1	Baldw L 6s '50	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
1	Birm El 4½s '68	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2	Boston Ed 2¾s '70A	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
6	Cen St El 5½s 54	26½	26	26½
11	Cen St El 5s 48	26½	26	26½
3	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	50	50	50
1	Cities Ser 5s 58	89½	89½	89½
37	Cities Ser 5s 50	89¾	88⅞	89½
1	Cit S P & L 5½s 59	90½	90½	90½
5	Cit S Pow 5½s 52	89¾	89½	89¾
13	Cont G&E 5s 58 A	90½	90¼	90⅜
8	East G & F 4s 56 A	86½	86¼	86⅜
5	Elec P&L 5s 2030	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
2	Empire Dis E 52	105½	105½	105½
3	Fla P&L 5s 54	105½	105½	105½
8	Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	94½	94	94½
4	Geo P&L 5s 78	95½	95½	95½
13	Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	93½	93¼	39¼
2	Ill Pow & L 5s 56 C	104	104	104
2	Ill Pow & L 5½s 57	99¾	99½	99¾
2	Ill Pow & L 5½s 57	99	98½	99¼
5	Ill Pow&L 4s 53	106⅝	106¼	106¼
4	Ill Pow&L 5½s54B	105¼	105¼	105¼
4	Ind Svc 5s 50	82⅞	82	82
15	Inters Pow 6s 52	46¾	46	46¾
4	Inters Pow 5s 57	79½	79½	79½
10	Jackson Gas 5s 42 st	54	54	54
8	Minn P&L 5s 55	108¼	108	108
1	Nebr Pw 4½s 81	108¾	108¾	108¾
10	New Amst Gas 5s 48	113½	113½	113½
8	N Eng G&E 5s 50	57⅝	57	57
4	N Eng G&E 5s 48	57¼	57¼	57¼
9	N Eng Pow 5½s 54	90⅜	89⅞	90
16	N Eng Pow 5s 48	88¾	88½	88¾
2	Nor Ind P S 3¾s 69	109¾	109¾	109¾
5	Pac P&L 5s 55	102⅞	102½	102⅞
1	Park Lex lahed 3s 64	33¼	33¼	33¼
1	Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Pen Cen P&L 5s 79	106	106	106
2	Phila El Pw 5½s 72	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
3	Pub Sv Ind 4s 69A	107¼	107	107
1	Pug Sd P&L 5½s 49	102½	102½	102½
1	Pug Sd P&L 5s 50C	102	102	102
2	Queens Bor G 5½s 52	81	81	81
2	Soulin Stl 3s 51	89½	89¼	89½
7	Shaw W&P 4½s 67A	103	103	103
2	Shak W&P 4½s 70D	103	103	103
10	So Cal Ed 3s 65	104	104	104
13	So Id Ry n4s 51	65¾	65¾	65¾
3	So Wres P&L 6s 2022A	100½	100½	100½
2	Spalding 5s 89	66½	66¼	66½
36	Stand G&E 6s 48 st	79⅜	78	78½
1	Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	78	78	78
6	Stand G&E 6s 57	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
6	Stand G&E 6s 66	80	80	80
5	Stand P&L 6s 57

Indian Tradition and Modern Culture Unite in Lushanya

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"The life of the American Indian is a mixture of the old and the new."

I sat across the table from Mobley Lushanya whose sleek black hair and black eyes were all that would identify her as one of those who can truly claim to be descended from the first Americans. But, as she talked of her people, I knew that this modern American girl was herself a link between the old and the new. While embodying all that modern culture and education can give and having to her credit the achievement of international distinction in the arts, she cherished her heritage as a member of the Chickasaw Nation. Lushanya of the opera, who has sung before great audiences in this country and abroad, is also Lushanya of the Chickasaws, who knows how to make "thread" of sinew, how to sew moccasins and to do beautiful Indian bead work.

Noble Tradition

"You know the Indian was the first to use dehydrated food," she continued with evident pride in her people.

Perhaps I did know but it had not occurred to me that the jerked meat and dried corn of the Indian represented a solution for his food problem similar to that modern chemists have recently found for ours today.

"A kind of wild cherry was dried, too." Lushanya went on, "then in the winter, a fruit drink was made from it."

To her the Indian and his mode of life was not of the remote past. She was telling of things her grandmother did—her grandmother whom she remembers only slightly, for Lushanya was a child when her grandmother passed on—but the tradition of the simple life of the Chickasaw Tribe is that near to her. Her grandmother spoke no English, only the language of the Chickasaws. Her mother, however, had been educated in the Indian girls' school, Bloomfield Academy, near Ardmore, Oklahoma, where the Government at that time permitted only English to be taught, so she spoke almost no Chickasaw. Since the days of her schooling, however, it has been recognized that the heritage of the Indian is part of the heritage of America and worthy of preservation. Therefore, many of the tribe have kept their tribal language and all are being encouraged to revive their arts. Now, says Lushanya, instead of teaching Indian children to draw by prescribed methods, the schools give them materials and allow them to express their art as their ancestors did, and often the results indicate rare talent.

Lushanya expresses her native gift in that direction in designing and sometimes even making her own costumes. She enjoys working with her hands. Just now she is knitting for two brothers who are in the U. S. Army Air Corps.

Because her mother had attended Bloomfield Academy, Lushanya wanted to attend there, too, and did go for a year. The rest of her early education she received in the public schools of Ardmore. From the age of six years, she studied piano and was always given part in the musical programs presented by the pupils. By the time she reached high school, she had also begun to sing. She became soloist of the glee club and, when a local competition was to be held for a student to represent the school in the annual State Music Contest, she entered both the competition for voice and that for piano. She worked hard on the piano number but paid little attention to the song in which she was to be heard; for piano was her major interest. To her surprise, she placed first in the voice contest but somewhere down the line in the piano. So, she represented her school as a singer in the state contest. But she did not win. She sang an opera aria which the judges deemed too ambitious for a young student.

Opportunity Opens

However, she continued to sing. She attended the University of Oklahoma and Christian College, Columbia, Mo. On a summer vacation, in her college years, she went to Los Angeles at a time when Indian ceremonials were to be held at Hollywood Bowl. She presented herself to the local impresario for an audition. He heard her, was amazed at her voice, called his friend, Charles Wakefield Cadman, and they gave her a solo to do. Thus she made her first important debut before a vast audience.

The accounts of it in Los Angeles papers reached Germany. A manager there sought her for a series of concerts, so she went abroad. But she desired to study as well as to sing, and was one of six in auditions for 100, chosen to study at the Hochschule, where students were accepted only on outstanding merit. She was there from 1932 to 1934.

Then she went to Italy and studied at the Royal Academy for a year. On her return to New York, in 1936, she began studying with Ettore Verna who is still her teacher. She returned with him and his wife to Italy when he went back there to teach and made a sensational debut in "Aïda" in 1937 at Trieste. She remained in Italy until 1939 when she returned to America and made her debut with the Chicago Opera for four seasons and for three with the San Carlo, as the seasons of the two companies do not conflict. "And I like to sing," said Lushanya with a convincing nod of her head. She keeps right on learning new roles and new songs between seasons, too. In the midst of a successful career, she constantly looks ahead to greater achievement.

Among her roles are those of Leonora in "Il Trovatore"; Leonora in "Forza del Destina"; Desdemona in "Othello"; Madame Butterfly; "Mimi" in La Boheme; Tosca, and the leading role in Boito's "Mefistofele."

Thus Lushanya has justified the name given her by members of her tribe at a pow wow held in her high school days; for Lushanya, in language of the Chickasaws, means "one who sings."

By a Staff Photographer

Mobley Lushanya, young opera star, is as much at home in modern American dress as that of the earliest Americans, in this case that of the Chickasaw Tribe of which she is a member.

Dr. Lillian M. Gilbreth Emphasizes Importance of Recognizing The Dignity of All Kinds of Useful Work

"Women and the World We Want"—No. 22

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Dr. Lillian M. Gilbreth, author of the following article, is not only a distinguished industrial engineer, but also mother of 11 children who has been successful in combining her home duties with those of her career.*

By Lillian M. Gilbreth
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A question imperative for every one of us—man and woman alike—to answer today is, "Am I working as hard as I possibly can to help win our war?" Every word of this question is important. We must realize that this is our war and that we are pledged to contribute to it in an "all-out" fashion. We must realize that this implies that each of us must work continuously to his utmost capacity.

Fortunately, we know more than we ever knew before as to what effective work is. We realize that it implies careful analysis of what needs to be done and also careful self-analysis to see what we can do most effectively and appropriately.

The Government has made some outstanding contributions in the job analysis area, notably "The Dictionary of Occupational Titles."

This enables the U. S. Employment Office, The National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel, and the non-governmental agencies which co-operate with these to classify necessary work into jobs which will have the same requirements wherever they appear in the industrial or non-industrial field and no matter how they may seem to differ through geographical location, business, industrial or non-industrial activity.

More Information

We have advanced also in personality classification through the work of various groups, groups whose findings form the basis for personnel work. We have tests and criteria which afford more accurate knowledge of the type of person suited to a given job and are therefore able to select, train, place, and promote far more adequately each year.

Another contribution is being made by the Industrial Engineering group, which, through its methods-work, which may be called Motion Study, Work Simplification, Work Standardization, or by other titles, is improving work methods so that unnecessary activity is eliminated and the worker is enabled to use his mind and energy to the greatest advantage to production and to his own profit and satisfaction.

It is, however, most essential that each of us should realize the dignity of work of any kind and that women, especially, should know that opportunity to do almost any kind of work is becoming increasingly available. We should look upon all sorts of necessary work as honorable, as worthy of being done with skill, and as furnishing an opportunity not only to make a contribution to the war effort, but also an opportunity for training and for progress.

This attitude toward work is already a factor in helping us meet various war situations. In the field of the home, sporadic attempts have been made for years to raise the standard for domestic work, to remove the stigma of "menial" sometimes attached to it, and to demonstrate its social and economic value. The courageous attempts of pioneer groups working in the field of employee-employer relations brought some well-deserved success, but inertia, lack of understanding, and carry-over prejudices made expansion extremely slow. The chief thing needed was enlightened housewives who knew how long it took to do work, who appreciated the parallel between the struggle which housewives in the past made to establish their own economic validity with that now being made by women in household employment. And there was need for those thus equipped to be willing to contribute generously to the solution of problems in this area.

Learn What Work's Like

Now all through the country women who have never done their own work are obliged to do this or are doing it as a war contribution and thus relieving other women to go into war work. Men and children in the families are helping in housework and every one in the family group is getting at least some idea of the quantity and quality of work which is necessary for satisfactory living. The new social legislation which is being set up includes the domestic worker. This should also dignify work in this area.

More and more women are going into industries, on the machines or in supervisory positions. These women are not only contributing directly to the war effort but are coming to understand and experience the problems of the working woman in industry and business: the need for adequate housing, transportation, and work and rest facilities on the job; the problems of purchasing and supervising or actually operating home and family life; the difficulties of keeping oneself physically, mentally, emotionally, and socially effective, under the exacting conditions of life today. The dignity, as well as the importance, of this work and the problems it involves should carry into the postwar period as a part of the type of world we want and need.

Other women are participating more actively or for the first time in volunteer work. This gives them opportunities for studying or experiencing the results of effective work and the waste of inefficient work. More and more, such women are accepting the Code for Volunteers formulated by the American Association of University Women, which stresses not only the satisfactions of the volunteer job but the responsibilities of living up to one's assignments and doing each part of the job taken over with professional skill.

Many Sources of Help

When we remember that many women are undertaking work in all these areas mentioned and attempting to integrate their responsibilities into a satisfactory program, we get some idea of what is going on all around us. Mention should be made of the many sources for effective help available to each of us. Perhaps most effective, because most generally available, co-operative, and timely in its information is the Public Library. Work needing to be done in every area affecting the war can be located through any Public Library which is doing its job adequately.

In volunteer work we have the training courses which the Character and Welfare groups make available, the work being done in our schools of Social Service, the courses provided by the Red Cross, Civilian Defense, and a fine willingness in all these areas to provide courses of any type and at any time and place needed.

Business and industry use not only the school and college training courses but the "In-service" courses which are a part of war training, such as the "Job Instructor Training" and "Job Methods Training" given by the War Production Board, and the fine program, the E. S. M. W. T., which furnishes training at the Engineering, Science, and Management level, sponsored by the U. S. Office of Education. Most of these courses are free; in some cases industry pays its workers for taking such courses and in many instances hires workers before they take the courses so that they may have assurance of and a motivation from the job which they are to fill.

Postwar Preparation

Any woman willing to work to help win the war can receive valuable assistance, both in determining what she can do and what needs to be done, that will give her the greatest opportunity to do war service. She is being helped to realize also that the war service is a preparation for postwar service and that she will be needed and used after the war as well as during the war if the world is to become the kind we want.

But nothing without her can take place of the drive within her to give all that she can! It is she who must study herself and check up on her techniques of effectiveness, find the opportunity, take it and use it to the fullest. It may help her to do this if she recognizes that not only is she giving most but getting most when she works hard. Work habits, and work satisfactions help carry one through dark days. They also create in one an attitude toward work and an ability at work which are bound to make this a better postwar world, with many of our old problems eliminated and with more of us with courage and ability to solve the problems which remain.

This is the twenty-second of 30 articles

Let Legumes Help Stretch the Family's Meat Ration

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Looking for a main dish that will help stretch the family's meat share? Then one of the legume family will do the trick—lentils, dried peas and all beans.

Lentils are included in the point rationing list, too, but their point value is relatively low. At eight points per pound, they're a worthy investment.

If your point budget permits, you can buy dried legumes in fairly large amounts. They're easy to keep. Store them in a tight bag or can where it's cool and dry.

Unless you use one of the quick-cooking brands, the procedure for preparing dried beans, peas or lentils for cooking is this—wash them in cold water and soak in more cold water six hours to overnight. Remember, too, that they will swell, and judge your amounts accordingly. In the morning, drain and cook in fresh water slowly for several hours, until tender.

Naturally, you won't want to waste a single ration point. So while you're cooking, cook a lot of these dried legumes and use the leftovers in salads or lunch sandwiches. Here are salad suggestions:

Legume Salads

Cold navy beans, chopped onion, chopped green pepper with tart French dressing.

Cold kidney beans, chopped sour pickles, mayonnaise.

Cold lima beans, diced pickled beets, chopped carrots, salad dressing (cooked).

Cold navy beans, chopped cabbage, chopped celery, mustard mayonnaise.

Lima Bean Supper Loaf

3 cups mashed lima bean pulp
2 eggs, slightly beaten
1⅓ cups dry bread or cracker crumbs
1 teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
½ teaspoon sage or poultry seasoning
Tomato sauce or leftover gravy

Combine beans with eggs, crumbs and seasonings. Press into a well-greased bread pan. Bake in a moderately hot oven (375°F.) about 30 minutes. Unmold. Serve hot with sauce. Serves 6.

Baked Bean Loaf

3 cups cooked lima beans
3 cups soft bread crumbs
½ cup tomatoes
⅓ cup green pepper, chopped
1½ teaspoons salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
¼ teaspoon chili powder
2 teaspoons lemon juice
2 slightly beaten eggs
¼ cup buttered crumbs

Mash beans and combine all ingredients except buttered crumbs. Form into a loaf on greased ovenproof platter or pack into a well-greased loaf tin. Sprinkle with buttered crumbs. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) about 45 minutes. Serves 6 to 8.

Au Gratin Lima Beans

2 cups cooked dried lima beans
¼ cup chopped parsley
½ teaspoon salt
1 cup grated cheese
2 cups medium white sauce
2 tablespoons catsup
½ cup fine dry bread crumbs
2 tablespoons melted fat

Mix all ingredients except fat. Pour into a greased baking dish. Cover with crumbs mixed with fat. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) 30 minutes. Serves 6.

Savory Lentils

1 cup lentils
1 cup brown rice
2 tablespoons butter or margarine
1 large onion
2 cloves garlic
½ teaspoon mixed pickling spices
1 slice lemon
2 teaspoons salt
¼ teaspoon pepper

Soak lentils overnight. Drain, wash, boil until tender in salted water to cover, about 2 hours. While lentils are cooking, melt butter, fry minced onion and garlic. Tie spices in cheesecloth and add. Add lentils and simmer about 10 minutes. Remove spices. Serve on platter with border of cooked rice. Garnish with lemon. Serves 6.

Bean Soup
(A Midday Meal)

1 cup dried beans
Cold water
½ onion, sliced
1 stalk celery, diced
¼ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons butter or margarine
⅛ teaspoon celery salt
1 scant tablespoon flour
Grated cheese
Paprika

Soak beans overnight in cold water to cover. Drain. Add 5 cups cold water, bring to boiling point, cover, simmer 3 hours, until tender. Add more water if needed. Cook onions and celery to light brown in one-half of the butter or margarine, stir in flour and seasoning and blend well. Stir in strained soup. Cook 3 to 4 minutes. Add cheese and paprika and serve hot.

Lentil Main Dish

1 cup dried lentils
2 teaspoons salt
½ pound diced salt pork
½ cup minced onion
¼ cup diced celery
1 tablespoon flour
2 tablespoons vinegar
¼ cup hot water
⅛ teaspoon pepper

Pick over and wash lentils. Soak in one quart cold water overnight. Drain, add 3 cups boiling water, 1½ teaspoons salt and cook, covered, about one hour, or until tender. Drain. Sauté salt pork until crisp and brown. Add onion and celery and cook about three minutes. Stir in flour. Add lentils to salt pork, together with vinegar, water, pepper and remaining ½ teaspoon salt. Serve hot. Serves 4.

Soy beans—one of America's newest crops—have a delicious nutty flavor and much food value. If you haven't tried them yet, here's a good recipe with which to start.

Soy Bean Casserole

⅔ cup dried soy beans
¼ cup diced salt pork
2 cups diced celery
2 tablespoons minced onion
2 tablespoons minced green pepper
About 6 tablespoons flour
2½ teaspoons salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
2 cups milk
1 cup soft bread crumbs
2 tablespoons melted butter or margarine.

Pick over, wash and soak soy beans in cold water to cover. In the morning, drain, cover with boiling water and simmer, covered, until tender, about 3 hours. Drain. There should be two cups of cooked beans. Sauté salt pork in skillet until light brown. Add celery, onion and green pepper and sauté until tender. Stir in flour, salt and pepper. Add milk gradually while stirring and cook, stirring constantly, until mixture thickens. Remove from heat and add soy beans. Pour into a casserole (1½ quarts), top with crumbs to which melted butter has been added. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) about 30 minutes, or until crumbs are well browned. Serves 6.

Salt Pork Pinch-Hits

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Here is a substitute for bacon that is even better than the original. A two or three-pound pornal. A two or three-pound porin enough water to cover, for two or three hours, until the skin will break when scratched with a fork.

Lift the meat from the water, and allow the water to cool. Then skim off and save a cup or more of clear fat, and use the seasoned water for cooking vegetables.

When the meat has cooled, slice thick or thin, as you prefer, and fry over a slow fire. The meat is already thoroughly done, so the last cooking is only for the purpose of heating and crisping slightly.

This meat has no resemblance to salt pork as it is usually served. It is very tender and mild flavored, and is delicious with eggs, pancakes or potatoes. Dice some of it finely and add to the pancake batter, or spread over the top of baked beans or scalloped potatoes. Cook shredded cabbage for half an hour, then add small portions of the bacon substitute and serve hot.

Bacon shortage will not worry you after you have tasted this substitute.

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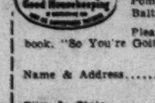

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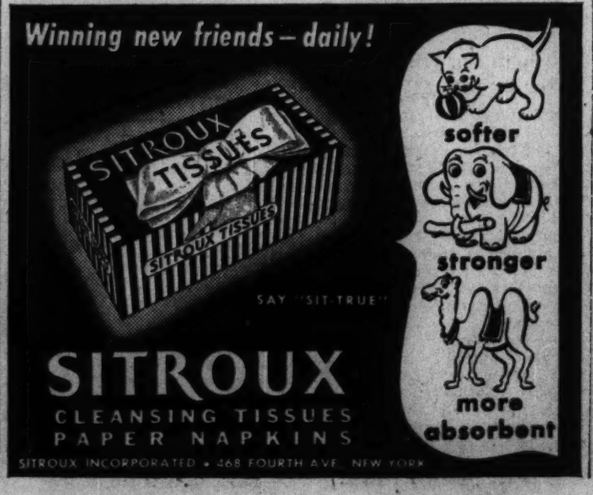

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Sizes.....Color.....
Name.....
Address.....
City.....State.....

HERE ARE A FEW brief quotations from some of the voluntary letters sent us by readers of the Monitor:

I have worn Fashiontex hose for two weeks and I am very well satisfied with them. I have been telling my friends about your wonderful hose and I sincerely hope you will get orders from Marietta in the near future.—Mrs. B. W., Ohio.

I am delighted with the hose recently received from you.—Mrs. G., Upton, Mass.

Please find check for 40 pairs which are to be delivered to the girls listed on the orders. We all like them very much.—Boston.

RUNS in Rayons cut down OVER 50%

Get longer wear from *your* rayons! The United States Testing Co., Inc., made strain tests on rayons—found that stockings washed with Lux didn't go into runs nearly so quickly as stockings rubbed with cake soap or washed with a strong soap.

LUXING CUT DOWN RUNS OVER 50%!

Lux stockings nightly. Dry rayons from 24 to 48 hours.

In the same familiar box—your dealer has it NOW!

Regular Catching Duty May Improve Phil Masi

BULLETIN

Bobby Doerr, Red Sox second baseman, accepted terms this afternoon, according to an announcement from the Red Sox front office.

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The arrival of Phil Masi's signed 1943 contract at Braves Field late yesterday afternoon hardly demanded a banner line on local sports pages today. The Chicago butcher boy, although as hard a worker as there is in the National League, has been no better than second or third string in his four-year catching career with the Braves. His lifetime big league batting average, in the vicinity of .220, is not attractive to the eye.

However, as Manager Casey Stengel had played Masi in right field three or four times last season, there was a suspicion that, as the manpower situation became more cramped, Phil might suddenly put in a repeat appearance on the picket line.

Trade Rumor

Investigation proved rather interesting, but not for the reason you might suspect. Masi, it seems, will probably do more catching for the Braves in 1943 than ever before, chiefly because, though he today is No. 3 catcher on the Boston club, he may very shortly be No. 2. From an ironclad source comes a hint that Ernie Lombardi, the big Californian, is becoming exceedingly stubborn in regard to salary and may soon be traded.

Lombardi, as all Braves' fans are by now aware, won the N. L. batting championship a year ago with a .330 average. And despite the fact that this crown-winning figure was good for only 46 runs over the full schedule, the giant backstop is determined to make the Braves pay handsomely. Until they agree to come across, as they say in the dugout and numerous other places, "Lom" intends to stay on the other side of the country.

Was Not Cut

It has always been my opinion that a ball player who is producing is welcome to every cent that he can get out of a ball club. But there is one important angle in this Lombardi vs. Braves debate which the catcher, apparently, is not taking into consideration. It is this: even though he had a bad year with Cincinnati in 1941 and seemed on the verge of dropping out of the big leagues for all time, Bob Quinn did not cut his salary when he joined the Braves in '42.

And, although Bob or anyone else was given no official word, it is a cinch that Lombardi was given an increase in his '43 papers, which have been rejected. Over his long career in the majors, Bob Quinn can count on the fingers of one hand the ball players whom he has cut in salary. When a man no longer is earning his money, Bob gets rid of him. It may be that Lombardi's time has arrived.

Regular Duty

In regard to Masi, the unknown kid who hustled himself a job on the Braves at Bradenton, Fla., in the spring of '39, he should develop into a better hitter if given a chance to see more action. A familiar early afternoon sight at Braves Field was Masi, off in a corner, practicing his batting stance. To date it has borne mediocre results. But regular duty has done a lot for a lot of ball players.

Said Casey Stengel: "I'll tell you one thing that Masi can do as well as anyone. He can run bases. Too, he gives you 100 per cent in effort. I like his attitude and I'd like to see him force me to give him a regular job."

The signing of Masi still leaves a few Braves unsigned, including Lombardi. But Secretary Johnny Quinn promises that he will have more contract news by the end of the week—perhaps Saturday.

♪ ♪ ♪

Babe Herman, whom National Leaguers will remember, approached Stengel for a job while Casey was on the West coast. The manager of the Braves would have said yes if the veteran outfielder-first baseman could play more than two or three games at a stretch.

♪ ♪ ♪

Someone mentioned Frank Hogan in the Braves Field press room yesterday and someone else said that the Braves might need him before the season is over. To which Johnny Quinn added with a grin: "We might need him before the season starts!"

♪ ♪ ♪

The Hotel Kenmore wanted to hire an old-fashioned carriage to take the Red Sox out to Medford on Monday, the official opening day for spring training. Manager Joe Cronin waived the idea, however, when he realized that the boys might have to leave Sunday night to get there by 10 o'clock Monday morning.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, March 19 (AP)—Greg Rice, who has no equal at picking 'em up and laying 'em down in track meets, puts a lot of store by the mental aspects of foot racing. . . . At least, he admits that the reason he doesn't try conclusions with the milers is "mostly mental"—he doesn't know how well he can do at a mile and therefore wouldn't feel so sure of himself as he does at two miles. . . . And when he's shooting for a record, as he likely will be in tomorrow's Chicago Relays, he doesn't "really try" until he sees how the first half mile goes. . . . The slow first quarter, he says, ruined last week's bid for a new two-mile mark, but he may set his sights on an 8:50 record tomorrow. . . . It was on the Chicago track that Greg set the current two-mile record, incidentally working in a 4:16 mile as he did it.

♪ ♪ ♪

James E. Doyle, Cleveland Plain Dealer: "None of Cleveland's Indians has seen action yet on any war front, but their infield is half shot, even so."

♪ ♪ ♪

The most popular game among the New York Giants down at Lakewood, N. J., where they're supposedly training for the baseball season, is table tennis . . . But since there are only two paddles at Brannick Arms, they've had to invent a new kind of doubles in which each team uses one paddle, passing it back and forth between two players. . . . To make it more confusing, Manager Mel Ott, a southpaw hitter, and Cliff Melton, a left-hand pitcher, both play right-handed.

♪ ♪ ♪

Elmer Layden, the pro football boss, has just received a letter from one of his old quarterbacks at Columbia (Iowa) College, Capt. Al Entringer of the Medical Corps in New Guinea, asking if there's any truth to that rumor floating around the South Pacific that the Redskins beat the Bears . . . If National League baseball games are called for any reason but the weather—Sunday curfews, catching trains, etc.—this year, they'll be regarded as "suspended" games and must be completed when the teams get together again . . . Prexy Ford Frick figures a lot of games will be halted because of train connections.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Pasco, Wash., Naval Air Base, which had a top-drawer baseball team last year, has been told there won't be any team at all this season, leaving a number of former Pacific Coast Leaguers wondering what they'll do. Explanation by Prexy Tom Lockhart of the Eastern Amateur Hockey League of why his clubs can "borrow" pro players for their play-off games: "It's an extension of the lend-lease system under which professional clubs have been borrowing an amateur here and there for one or two games. The amateur's status is not affected and the professional playing the odd game for an amateur club remains a professional."

Teammates Once Again

Eddie Shore's Boys

Don Menzies, left, and Don Nichols, both newcomers to the Boston Olympics in the late stages of the season, were formerly teammates on Eddie Shore's amateur farm team, the Niagara Falls Cataracts. Menzies is a wing, and Nichols a defenseman. Both will see action this week end as the 'Pics play New York tonight and Coast Guard tomorrow night.

Around The Hub

'Pics Play Here

Their final Eastern League playoff appearances at home will be made by the Boston Olympics this week end, when they face off against New York Rovers at the Garden tonight and against Coast Guard Cutters at the same place tomorrow night. The 'Pics will then go on the road to wind up the play-offs, before coming home to begin a series of exhibition games with leading Canadian amateur teams. The first team to come here will be the Montreal Royals, on March 26 and 27.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Olympics plan to keep going just as long as there is ice in the Garden, which means as long as the Bruins keep going in the Stanley Cup play-downs. Should the B's go the limit of 14 games, there would be ice at the North Station for another month. For these two games the Olympics will be back at full strength, Dick Rondeau and Bill Riley of Dartmouth and Gerry Bauer, Gerry Desrosiers, and Bob Jeremiah returning to action.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Bruins practiced again this noon, with Manager Art Ross still trying to make up his mind on his third-line array. He has five forwards from whom to choose—Bill Calladine, Yank Boyd, Busher Jackson, Oscar Aubuchon, and Johnny Schmidt, who returned from Providence in time to skate at yesterday's session. The first two lines will be the same, with Bill Cowley centering for Art Jackson and Herb Cain, and Don Gallinger doing likewise for Bep Guidolin and Ab De Marco.

♪ ♪ ♪

Young Schmitty, incidentally, did all right at Providence, where he played center for Smith and Kelly. Johnny got one goal and four assists in three games, and set up Kelly for his two goals of the season. He said the American League brand of hockey is still a long ways from the National League.

♪ ♪ ♪

Red Sox fans were today concerned about the possible loss of Bobby Doerr for the 1943 season. The second baseman told a newspaperman in his native Oregon that he is considering a job in defense work, in preference to baseball. However, those close to the scene are merely chuckling. Although it is unlike quiet, good-natured Bobby, they suspect that he is using the defense job angle as a weapon in his salary debate with the Red Sox.

♪ ♪ ♪

As anyone remotely interested in the Red Sox is aware, Joe Cronin needs Doerr badly. With Ted Williams, Johnny Pesky, Lou Finney and Dom Di Maggio missing, the team attack needs Bob's heavy clouting if it expects to finish in the first division of the American League.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Hobey Baker Trophy, the prize which serves as a perpetual memorial to the Princeton World War I hero, has been awarded for 1943 to the Dartmouth hockey team, repeat champions of the Pentagonal Hockey League. The Big Green was unbeaten this winter, and tied but once—by Harvard. Thus, during the past two seasons the Hanover six has fashioned a string of 32 games without defeat.

♪ ♪ ♪

Briefs . . . A bowling tournament for all enlisted servicemen is announced today by the USO-Greater Boston Soldiers Committee. Beginning March 29, the tourney will run through April 10 at the Huntington Club alleys. Judging by the early response, the tourney should be one of the biggest in the history of this city . . . The Red Sox will work out at Tufts from 10 in the morning until 1:00 in the afternoon next Monday and Tuesday. On Wednesday the period shifts from 12:30 to 3:00 . . . Doerr and Yank Terry are the only unsigned members of the Sox.

Chadwick Given Leave

DETROIT, March 19 (AP)—Bill Chadwick, National Hockey League referee, said last night he had been granted a brief leave before reporting back to his Jamaica, N. Y., Draft Board. He said he would officiate league play-off games until he is called.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Major Rumors and Facts

Caught between the bases . . . Lieut. Colonel Larry MacPhail is now an assistant to Under Secretary of War Robert Patterson. Like his ball clubs, the red head is moving right along . . . Eight cities from the Middle Atlantic and Michigan State leagues will combine to form a new class A minor circuit as soon as conditions are faborable . . . The long-time veteran Gus Mancuso looks like Mel Ott's first string catcher at the Polo Grounds this season . . . Roberto Ortiz, the Cuban who came up to the majors the first time as a pitcher, hit a cool .360 in the Chattanooga outfield in 1942 and is up for a trial with the Dodgers.

♪ ♪ ♪

Unlike a wide majority of big league magnates, Branch Rickey has invited the wives of his Dodgers to training camp . . . When Matty and Leonard Schwab, the Cincinnati Reds' groundkeeping brothers, arrived at Indiana University with a truckload of equipment for their club's training session there, the temperature was down to zero and a heavy blanket of snow covered the diamond . . . Connie Mack's A's bring up the rear of the training caravan. They are not due at Wilmington, Del., until March 24 . . . Joe Vosmik, now with Minneapolis, figures to roam the outfield for Cleveland again in '43.

♪ ♪ ♪

Incidentally, Chubby Dean may eventually turn out to be Cleveland's first baseman this year . . . Eric McNair has signed with the Indianapolis club of the A. A. . . . Steve O'Neill speaking: "There will be a close race in the American League, because the Yankees and Red Sox have been leveled off by military demands." Now that Charley Gehringer has gone, Tommy Bridges is the dean of O'Neill's Detroit club . . . Frank Frisch is grinning at having two good left-handers to throw at rival hitters. They are Ken Heintzelman and Wally Hebert, who will be remembered as a Brownie rookie several years back.

Bill DeWitt of the Browns thinks that Paul Dean "can very well become the surprise of the 1943 season in the majors." The younger Dean won 18 for Houston with a good 2.05 earned run average . . . The Cardinals will start the season with the same infield which beat the Yankees in the last World Series — Johnny Hopp or Ray Sanders at first base, Jimmy Brown at second, Whitey Kurowski at third and Harty Marian at short. Bebs Garms, a familiar name in the majors, is up again with the Redbirds. Enos Slaughter just now is going into Army aviation training in Texas.

♪ ♪ ♪

Harold Bruce, new trainer of the Phillies, was American Olympic manager and coach of the long-distance runners at Los Angeles in 1932. From 1935 to '38 he was director general and head coach of the Austrian National Track and Field Forces, and a lecturer and technical consultant at the University of Vienna and the University of Innsbruck. In '38 he was manager of the track and field team which toured England, Scotland, and Germany, and in '31-'32 was vice-president of the National A. A. U. As Connie Mack might say: "My, my!" By the way, Bill Cox wants his ball club to be known as the Phillies, not the Phils.

♪ ♪ ♪

George Case is currently high salary man on the Senators. According to Clark Griffith, who should know, Dutch Leonard took a voluntary pay cut this spring. Only three of "Griff's" 1942 pitchers are returning—Leonard, Alex Carrasquel and Early Wynn . . . The Cubs did not print a fancy club roster this time. A few mimeographed sheets were put together for the scribes. Chicago thinks that Al Todd may change his mind and take another fling at catching for the Cubs this year, as he needs just one more hitch to become a 10-year man in the National League.

Spring Training Camp Briefs

By the Associated Press

Bear Mountain, N. Y., March 19—Frank "Rube" Melton, right-hander, has agreed to terms and will report to Manager Leo Durocher of the Brooklyn Dodgers today. Veterans Johnny Cooney and Paul Waner arrived last night.

In yesterday's drill Alex Kampouris, infielder; Max Macon, southpaw pitcher, and Al Sherer, right-handed pitcher, who belongs to the Montreal club, were in uniform for the first time.

Cape Girardeau, Mo.—New zest was added to the St. Louis Browns today when popular George McQuinn, first baseman; veteran catcher Rick Ferrell and infielder Don Gutteridge showed up for practice. Manager Luke Sewell said infielder Don Heffner and pitchers George Caster, Paul Dean, and Bill Seinsoth are expected to make their appearance in a day or two.

Cairo, Ill.—As usual, the world champion Cardinals have pitching—enough for two teams. In camp today are six right-handers with a combined record last season of 89 victories against 48 defeats. The left-handers, also six in number, boast a record of 69 wins and only 47 losses. The squad, when intact, will have eight right-handers.

Muncie, Ind.—Outfielder Maurice Van Robays sent word today that he expects to come here next week to join the Pittsburgh Pirates squad, which holds its second drill today. He has been working in a war plant in Detroit and said he had just decided definitely to stay in baseball.

La Fayette, Ind.—The Cleveland Indians were scheduled for a half-hour indoor batting drill today in addition to a similar period devoted to infield drill. The camp absentees have dwindled to two—Roy Cullenbine, whose wife is ill, and Jeff Heath, a holdout. Otto Denning, slated for the first-base job, was on the sidelines for the third day.

Lakewood, N. J.—The stocky little guy cavorting around first base at the New York Giant camp yesterday was—Manager Mel Ott.

This doesn't mean the skipper plans to play that position. It just means no one else was available.

However, Joe Orengo has arrived in camp, and upon learning Johnny Mize may not be available and Babe Barna doesn't fit the part, he announced he was ready to give the job the old college try.

French Lick, Ind.—Jimmy Dykes planned to order a workout for his Chicago White Sox as soon as they reached their camp today. Arriving with Skipper Dykes from Chicago were Thornton Lee, Orval Grove, Don Kolloway, Tom Turner, Ed Weiland, Lee Ross, Jimmy Grant, Vincent Castino and Don Hanski, the latter a free agent left-hander. There are eight scratches on the roster issued four days ago. The most prominent is Dario Lodigiani, said to be in the Army although the club has not heard from him.

Hershey, Pa.—The Giants, Pirates and Braves are interested in Bobby Bragan, who doubled as shortstop and catcher for the Phils last year. However, Manager Bucky Harris said the Phils will make no further trades until Commissioner Landis has ruled on the Nick Etten case.

Evansville, Ind.—A shortage of pitchers has caused Manager Steve O'Neill to set up his own rationing program as his Detroit Tigers concentrate on batting drills. Under O'Neill's plan four of the eight Detroit hurlers available will take turns on the mound on alternate days.

Medford, Mass.—The big question in the camp of the Boston Red Sox right now is Bobby Doerr.

Club officials are concerned over a report that Doerr is planning to remain on his war job, and they acknowledge he returned his contract unsigned. Pitcher Yank Terry is the only other regular unsigned.

Bruins Play Montreal In Cup Opener Sunday

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of the Associated Press

The suspense is over. The Boston Bruins now know that they will face Montreal Canadiens in the Stanley Cup play-offs, although they are not quite sure they like the prospects.

All last week arguments were heavy among the Bruins as to which team they would rather play, Canadiens or Chicago Black Hawks. Each had its weakness upon which the B's hoped to capitalize, and each had its strong points which made the other appear more attractive.

Strategy Next

Now it is definitely Montreal, and Manager Art Ross and his hopefuls can concentrate on the strategy necessary to turn back the Flying Frenchmen, who defeated New York Rangers 6-3 last night to jump over Chicago. Black Hawks lost to Detroit 5-6.

This will mark the third time that Bruins and Canadiens have met in the Stanley Cup series, with the Habitants holding a 2-1 advantage. The two teams met first in 1928-29, when the Bruins beat Canadiens in three straight games in the opening round and then went on to defeat Rangers and win the Stanley Cup. Next was in 1929-30, when Montreal ousted the Bruins in the final round and proceeded to take the cup. And third was in 1930-31, when the two played out the string of five games, with Canadiens triumphing. Montreal then beat Chicago for the world's championship.

Met 10 Times

This season the clubs met 10 times, with the Bruins winning five times and Canadiens four. One game was tied. In total goals the B's outscored their rivals by a slim four-goal margin, 38-34. Of more than passing interest is the fact that the Rossmen have not lost to Montreal on home ice this season. As a matter of record, the last time Canadiens won here was Nov. 26, 1940.

The two teams will start their post-season festivities in Boston Sunday night, with the second game here Tuesday. They will then go to Montreal for two games on Thursday and probably Saturday. It is possible the fifth game, if necessary, will be back here Sunday, with the sixth in Montreal the following Tuesday, and the seventh—also if necessary—in Boston the following Thursday.

Climaxed Drive

In clinching fourth place last night, Canadiens climaxed a drive that began on Christmas night when they tied Chicago. After having won only five of their first 20 games, they started a spurt which saw them winning 14 and tying nine of their next 30 contests to climb right out of the cellar and into the play-offs. They wound up the season undefeated in their last six games.

Both the Bruins and Canadiens have proved good home clubs, each having dropped only three contests on their own ice. Bruins proved slightly better than Montreal on the road, winning seven and tying four for 18 points, while the latter won five and tied five for 15 points.

Would Not Forget

Montreal left Boston after its last visit here in a surly frame of mind, chiefly because the Bruins had tied them after they had run up a 4-1 lead. That nearly cost the Habitants their chance for the play-offs, and they said they would not forget that gesture if they did make the grade. "We'll bump the Bruins out in four straight," was Coach Dick Irvin's parting shot, and his players nodded wholehearted agreement.

Whether they will or not remains to be seen, but if you have seen this Bruins team of 1942-43 in action, you will realize that the prospects are not likely. Boston may be outmanned and outplayed, but never outgamed. It has a habit of doing the unexpected and confounding the critics. The battle should be worth watching.

♪ ♪ ♪

Briefs: Doug Bentley's goal last night gave him the N. H. L. scoring championship for the season over Boston's Bill Cowley . . . Doug's 73 points ties Cooney Weiland's record, while Bill's 72 makes him runner-up . . . Max Bentley failed to get a point and came in third with 70 . . . Doug leads with 33 goals, with Joe Benoit of Montreal second with 30 . . . Cowley led in assists, having tied his own record of 45 . . . Toronto and Detroit, Series A rivals, also open their competition Sunday night . . . Detroit's beating Chicago and shutting the Hawks out of the play-offs was a great thing for hockey . . . The Norris interests own Red Wings and the Chicago Stadium, and you can imagine what would have been said if Chicago had won . . . Now Norris will get returns merely from what Detroit does, not from what could have been worked up to a Chicago-Detroit final.

National Hockey League
Final Standing

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Detroit	25	14	11	61	169	124
Boston	24	17	9	57	195	176
Toronto	22	19	9	53	198	159
Montreal	19	19	12	50	181	191
Chicago	17	18	15	49	179	180
N' York	11	31	8	30	161	253

Players Justified Playing Baseball Believes Hockett

LAFAYETTE, Ind. (AP)—Oris Hockett, Cleveland Indians' outfielder, doesn't believe it is necessary for ball players to quit their teams and take factory jobs.

An experienced toolmaker, Hockett left a job at Dayton, Ohio, to come to camp with the Indians.

"I really was tempted to give up the game," he said. "But after thinking the thing over from all angles, I decided my place was with the team.

"Now, don't misunderstand me. If I had thought that by leaving my work bench to play ball, I was depriving the Army or Navy of so much as a single round of ammunition, I'd have stayed in the factory. But I knew I could be replaced. I knew it because several other fellows just as well trained as I am were taken in the draft. A really indispensable man is one in a thousand. I doubt if any ball player answers the description."

Mickey Cochrane Is Still Hunting For Ball Players

GREAT LAKES, Ill. (AP)—Lieut. Gordon S. (Mickey) Cochrane, baseball director of Great Lakes, has started a station-wide search for talent to fill the gaps of his 1942 bluejacket team which won 63 games and lost only 14.

"Major and minor league players at the naval training station will be asked to combine their naval duties with baseball activities to represent the Bluejackets against the best competition we can find," said Lieut. Commander J. Russell Cook, athletic officer. "We want to have a team as good as we fielded last season."

Great Lakes played 10 major league opponents at the station last year, winning four of the contests. No date has been set for the opening game of this season.

American Hockey League
By the Associated Press
Play-off Standings

Series A
*Hershey 1, Buffalo 0.

Series B
Indianapolis 3, Pittsburgh 4.

Series C
Cleveland 3, Providence 0.
Cleveland 4, Providence 2.
(Providence eliminated)

French Sailors Show Cage Skill At Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, March 19 (AP)—A quintet of French sailors off the Cruiser Montcalm played the Overbrook School faculty in a basketball game here yesterday, and to the surprise of nearly everyone, the Frenchmen almost won. They were defeated in the final minute, 55 to 53.

Inquiries disclosed that the American-invented game has become a popular sport throughout France. It was played at the French Naval Officers' Training School and has been introduced in sports programs aboard ship.

The boys on the Montcalm suggested hopefully that more games might be arranged with teams in the vicinity.

Musial's Final Letter

DONORA, Pa. (AP)—Stan Musial, rookie outfielder who hit .316 his first full year with the Cards in 1942, then helped the team upset the Yankees in the World Series, said he has sent his "final letter" to Sam Breadon, owner of the St. Louis club, regarding his 1943 contract.

Army Gets Star Passer

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Tommy Thompson, star forward passer for the Philadelphia Eagles of the National Football League, was inducted into the Army and will report to New Cumberland, Pa., Wednesday. Thompson, a native of Fort Worth, Texas, was accepted for limited service.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada
(Continued)

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 114 BEACON ST.—SINGLE ROOM, LARGE DOUBLE ROOM, AND LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING APT. KEN. 2368.

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ROOM and BOARD in homelike atmosphere desired for elderly lady; New York City only. Write Box L-5, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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BOARD for CHILDREN WANTED

WANTED—Care for boy 2½ years in home or nursery of Christian Scientists; if possible mother wants board and room there also. MRS. RUTH ERLL, 1618 Que St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

HOME and care for boy 6 years with Christian Scientists; schooling; vicinity of Boston. Call between 9-5, HUB. 8840.

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Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Maine. Tel. Somerset 0678. 187 Pearl Street, Somerville, Mass.

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

LAUNDRY—Experienced wash man with some knowledge boiler and engine; steady work; also girl marker and assorter; laundry doing 800 weekly. Write Model Laundry Co., 864 Broad Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

WANTED—Man and wife, man over 45: one for cook, the other housework; want couple who will appreciate pleasant surroundings and a good home with steady employment. Write Box X-28, 550 Fifth Avenue, Suite 1350 N. Y. C.

COUNSELORS for co-educational camp; must be Christian Scientists. Write MRS. M. CLARKE, 84-74 169th St., Jamaica, N. Y. (Long Island).

COUPLE—Cook-general and caretaker gardener; 2 adults. State full qualifications, age and salary expected. Box 85, Norwell, Mass.

HELP WANTED—MEN

MACH. DESGNR.-DRAFSMN.
Local $60-80 week. Good firm.
DEV. & DESIGN ENGRS.
E. E. Degree, local, $3600-6000 year.
DEVELOPMENT ENGR.
Mech. and Chem. trn'd. Small parts. Sal open.
MECHANICAL ENGINEER
Power Plant exp., Conn. $75 wk. base.
PIPING DRAFTSMAN
High pressure exp., Conn. $85 wk. base.
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Elec. or Radio exp., local $4000-5000 yr.
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Good Paying Summer Jobs
COLLEGE MEN, TEACHERS and others wishing to enjoy a fine summer at a beautiful unique sports resort. Must be willing to work. Young men and women, write
CAPT. JACK
Happy Acres Vacation Club
Lake Beseck—Middlefield, Conn.

BOYS WANTED—Shipping clerks, stock boys, office boys. GRAMOPHONE SHOP, 18 East 48th St., N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED handyman for large Christian Science church; state qualifications. Write Box S-10, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NURSE-GOVERNESS for girls; N. Y. suburb; state age, experience, religion, salary. MRS. SIMONS, 515 Weaver St., Larchmont, N. Y.

YOUNG woman take charge 3 children; good wages; lovely home. MRS. CHAS. SCHNER, JR., Hewlett, L. I. Tel. Franklin 1712.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

SALESPEOPLE to help move large stock of hosiery by end of March; can earn $150 or more; liberal commission—bonus; no exp. needed. Report Rm. 459, Park Sq. Bldg., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

MORNING work wanted; care of apartment; reliable colored woman (Christian Scientist). WA 7-7234, N. Y. C.

EDUCATIONAL HELP—Englishwoman, widely experienced, teaching children, success special needs, highest recommendations, available. Box X-14, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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United States and Canada

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While-U-Wait, Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

INVISIBLE MENDING SERVICE
Moth Holes, Tears, etc. Rewoven. Little Bldg., R. 26, Boston. Lib. 7806.

LOCK Repairs, Keys, Radio, Electrical, Plumbing. Repairing, Rear Swartz's Barber Shop, 334 Mass. Ave., BOSTON. Ken. 7774

RUG CLEANSING BY OUR NEW Process Demoths, Deodorizes and Disinfects
Prompt Service. Also Expert Rug Repairing 9x12 Axminsters, Wiltons, Velvets $4.95 Orientals $7.95
ADAMS & SWETT RUG CLEANERS
HIGhlands 4100 BOSTON, MASS.

REAL ESTATE

NEWTON, MASS. — Substantial large house in excellent neighborhood; owner 1st floor 3-room apartment and large income from quiet, steady tenants; no vacancies; valuable building lot included; $2,500 cash required. Call Big. 1666.

REAL ESTATE—APPRAISING—RENTING LEASING—MANAGEMENT—SALES
889 Mass. Ave. GILES Cambridge
KIR. 2345 Mass.

TEA ROOMS FOR RENT

DO YOU like to cook? Do you enjoy meeting people? If you do, I have an unusual and interesting opportunity to offer you. An intimate, charming, already active business of your own. No investment of capital is required. References required and furnished. If you wish further details you may write to Box L-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

JENKINTOWN, PA.—Living room, bedroom, dinette-kitchen, semi-bath, $45 all included; near station. Cyonts 0794—evenings.

INVISIBLE TEXTILE MENDING
Holes, Burns, Tears Rewoven
18 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass. TRO. 9494

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

N. Y. C., 444 East 52nd St.—Sublet unfurnished one room, kitchenette apartment, river view; reasonable. See SUPT.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

WOMAN share small apartment or room, kitchen privileges; one block Independent Subway, 20 min. 42 St.; reasonable. Write Box W-7, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., West 84th—Lady will share 3-room apartment; student of Christian Science preferred. Tel. TR. 7-3664.

RATES

Per Agate Line Per Day

For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Accepted for One Edition or All Three Editions

You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor—or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

Good Food
By Expert Chefs
Our chefs are famous for their utterly delectable dishes and varied interesting menus.
Cafe de Paris
165 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, BOSTON
299 HARVARD STREET BROOKLINE

We are making every effort to maintain our usual high food standard.
Daily Specials from 45c
THE GOBBLER
157 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

STEUBEN'S
—DUTCH ROOM—
GOOD FOOD for a GOOD MOOD
114 BOYLSTON ST.

BLUE SHIP TEA ROOM
on T Wharf Tip—Boston
The' dim without, there's light inside, And good food there, we shall provide.
12:00 Noon to 7:30—Lof. 8313

MALDEN, MASS.

The New
KERNWOOD RESTAURANT
Now Open at Its New Location
7-9 DARTMOUTH ST.
Fine Food
Popular Prices

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.

NEW ENGLAND PEABODY HOME TEA ROOM and GIFT SHOP
Luncheons—Teas—Dinners
Cor. Brookline and Dedham Streets
Newton Center, Mass. LAS. 9872
Open Sundays

QUINCY, MASS.

SHIP'S HAVEN
RESTAURANT and Food Shop
Reservations made for special parties
"Closed on Sunday"
1237 Hancock Street Gra 3698

WELLESLEY, MASS.

Seiler's
RESTAURANT
Wellesley Square
Where you meet your friends
OPEN DAILY EXCEPT MONDAYS

CLASSIFIED

(Continued from previous page)

AWNINGS AND SCREENS

SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Storm Windows comp., Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES, BIGelow 3900, Worcester 4-3897, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.).

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING. BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67th St., N. Y. C. Instruction for adults and children in ballroom, tap and ballet dancing. TR. 7-9480.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St. Ken. 0848. Opp. Jordan Hall, Boston. Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR CHURCH, auditorium, orchestra, new 35-watt combination public address system record player; 110 volt or car battery; excellent microphone, nesting speakers. WATERSON, 643 Sagamore Ave., Teaneck, N. J.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS REMOUNTED—SPECIAL DESIGNS SUBMITTED WIDMER, Jeweler, 31 West Street, Boston

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Jewelry, Solid Silverware in any condition. S. SANDLER & CO., 148 Tremont St., Boston

PIANO TUNING

DICK SEBOUH'S tuning and repairing service since 1920; excellent work, moderate charges. 41 West 125th, N. Y. C. LEhigh 4-1852.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

PIANO—HARMONY—EURHYTHMICS Jean Patterson—Juilliard Graduate 828 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. Cl 7-6372—Mo 2-4305.

UPHOLSTERING

CHAS. W. ANTON, 114 Stoughton St., Uphams Cor., Mass.—Better upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing; mattresses renovated. COL. 3206.

WANTED

WELL-EQUIPPED machine shop desires work rebuilding; experimental and general machine work. Williams Machine Co. Inc., Poultney, Vt.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

Dorothy Benham

MILLINERY

ARLINGTON—863 Mass. Ave.
WALTHAM—433 Moody St.
MALDEN—147 Pleasant St.
QUINCY—1233 Hancock St.

Early Spring Is the Best Time to Apply Fertilizer

Orders now being taken for
Driconure, Victory Garden Fertilizer, Bovung—Vigoro
Frazer's Immunized Seeds

R. W. Shattuck & Co.
HARDWARE—KITCHENWARE
Tel. ARLington 0114 444-446 Mass. Ave.

BOSTON

Mme. Buettel Arnould

French Millinery
Hats individually styled. Order work and remodeling a specialty.
37 TEMPLE PLACE THIRD FLOOR

BOSTON—Roslindale

NO RUBBING WAX

Old English
Gal. 2.25
½ Gal. 1.19
Qt. 69c
No Rubbing—merely apply and let dry to a long lasting lustre.

CENTRE HARDWARE CO.
4202 Washington Street, Roslindale
2038 Centre Street, West Roxbury

Edna Beauty Shop

4197 WASHINGTON ST., Roslindale Sq., Mass. near Rialto Theatre
All Lines of Beauty Craft
PAR. 7532
PERMANENTS
Satisfaction Guaranteed at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A. SHIRLEY BROWN Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060
A Service for Every Household

BRAINTREE

CUTCLIFFE'S MARKET
L. H. CUTCLIFFE, Proprietor
Provisions, Fish, Poultry, Vegetables, Canned Goods, Fruit
367 Washington Street Bra. 0575

BROCKTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Brockton 1921. Hours: 12:30 to 1:30 and 5 to 7 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Storey & Co.
READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
CRAIGLEIGH REEFERS
The Perfect Spring Coat for Women
Sizes 33-41 **$35.00**
128 Main St., Brockton, Mass.

Kem-Tone
For painting walls, ceilings. For Painting over wall paper.
PAINTS WALLPAPER
Ask for our Paint and Color Style Guide
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
271 Main St., Brockton Mass. Tel. 9575

SPRING DISPLAYS OF QUALITY FURNITURE AT
Ralph E. Baker Furniture Co.
610 Main St. Opp. Forest Ave.

'blue coal'
Brockton Ice & Coal Co.
FUEL OILS
Lawrence Street Phone 189

BROCKTON (Continued)

YARNS?
Headquarters for the Leaders:—
★ BOTANY
★ SPINNERIN
★ GOOD-SHEPHERD
★ TIOGA
★ FLOCKS *and many others*
Make your selection from one of the largest assortments in the STATE.
Free Instructions
UNITED YARN STORE
374 Main Street Brockton
South of Y. M. C. A.

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

S. J. McNeilly, Inc.
Sales and Service
OLDSMOBILE—CADILLAC
LONGWOOD 0321-0322
Garage and Service for Your Car
630 HAMMOND ST. CHESTNUT HILL

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
867 Harvard Street ASP. 8000
Member F. T. D.

BANCROFT
CLEANERS TAILORS FURRIERS
Have your Spring Wardrobe beautifully freshened at our modern plant
Call ASPinwall 6060
For Prompt Service
Main Office and Plant
374 Boylston Street

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel.: Trowbridge 5676. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Burnett's Vanilla
2 oz. bottle 23c
4 oz. bottle 63c
Burnett's Muffin Mix
10c package
Also ● Bond Bread
Carried in Cambridge at
SAGE'S
66 Church Street Leonard Street
TRO. 2211 BELmont 4500

M. W. Francis & Son, Inc.

Complete Insurance Service
Massachusetts 1908 Avenue
North Cambridge Tel. KIR 4477-4478

YELLOW CABS
Cambridge Taxi Company
Call KIRKLAND 3000
2 BAY STREET
Prompt, Courteous Service

STYLE in your Spring outfit can be obtained by a Bien Jolie Corsette, correctly fitted at
MRS. FRAIL'S CORSET SHOP
1679 Mass Ave. Tro. 2060
Open Tuesday and Friday Evenings

CONCORD

New Spring Merchandise Arriving Daily
J. P. NOURSE, Inc.
43 Main Street Concord, Mass.

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY COAL — COKE — OIL
UNION COAL CO.
9½ PRICHARD ST. TEL. 740

F. H. LANE CO.
A complete line of Winter Clothing for Men
530 MAIN STREET

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN 1885 COMPANY 1942
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

Buy Fuel Oils—Coal—Coke from
Geo. A. Sheldon, Inc.
230 Main St., Greenfield, Mass.
Tel. 3693
Quick Friendly Service

Crossword Quiz Answers

C	H	A	P	L	E	T			
A		T	R	I		W			
R	W		O	N	C	E			
A	H	A		N	O	N			
F	I	L	B	E	R	T			
E	T	A		T	R	Y			
	T				E				
S	I	M		E	G	G			
P	E	E	R	A	G	E			
E	R	N		T	I	N			
A	S	I	A		O	E			
K		A	N	N		V			
S	U	L	T	A	N	A			

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 982-R daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHOICE MEATS
Home Smoked Ham and Bacon
Fresh and Cooked Meats
Kirschner's Meat Market
10 Main Street Tel. 2549

PRUDENCE SAYS:
Send your Easter dry cleanables to Individual early. This year the Easter dry cleaning rush will be the largest in history.
PHONE 1-6-4
INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
Launderers - - - Dry Cleaners

HOLYOKE

You Can Always Shop With Confidence at
NAPOLEON BAIL'S
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street Next to Transcript

LAWRENCE

CHERRY & WEBB'S
THE FASHION STORE IN LAWRENCE

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

LEXINGTON

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
Fresh Pasteurized
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Up-to-the-Minute" Dairy
We Specialize in
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326
Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats
Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Spiced Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Fruits in Season and Vegetables

The
PAUL REVERE SHOP
Easter cards, boxed stationery, costume jewelry, handkerchiefs and handbags.
1782 Mass. Avenue Tel. Lex. 1490-J

Coats and Suits, Eve Carver and Hubrite Informal Dresses, Blouses, Sweaters, Skirts, Hosiery and Underwear.
Miss Maclean's Specialty Shop
1839 Mass. Ave., Opp. Arcade

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-2240. Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Have your Spring wardrobe Sanitone-cleaned right now
"SANITONE"
Exclusive in Lowell with the
Highland Cleaners & Dyers
INC.
Plant: 346 Broadway
Stores: 109 Central St.
345 Westford St. and 278 Budge St.

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
107th ANNIVERSARY SALE
107 Years of Progress
107 Years of Value Giving
Plan to Attend This Sale

The most complete line of Spring Suits in Northern New England
Cherry and Webb's

VIVIAN'S BEAUTY SALON
Tel. 2-3673 Wyman's Exchange

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 Merrimack St. Ph. 8456

LYNN

SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL INC.

LYNN (Continued)

First Quality
CANNON TURKISH TOWELS
Thick, soft, absorbent individual size Turkish Towels with striped rope border. Regular at 39c
29c each
Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737
The Quality Store of Greater Lynn

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7798. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHARGE IT AT KOTZEN'S
BETTER FURNITURE AT LOWER PRICES
See Our Six-Floor Display of Furniture
Easy Terms, of Course
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454 MAIN STREET, MALDEN

Wilfred Beauty Shoppe

It is time to consider your SPRING PERMANENT
82 Pleasant Street Malden 0465-W

Dress Up, Heads Up . . .
Build Up Your Morale with a
NEW SPRING OUTFIT
From **Joslin's**

E. D. KAULBACK & SON
George H. Pike, Prop.
FLOWERS for All Occasions
Flowers telegraphed anywhere
160 Pleasant Street
Tel. Mal. 0500

ALBA'S BEAUTY SALON

MALDEN'S NEWEST SHOP
featuring the
NEW COLD WAVE
All Branches of Beauty Culture
NEXT to HARDWICK'S
52 Exchange Street Mal. 2235

CURTAINS and DRAPERIES
for your home
We carry a complete line of curtains and draperies exclusively at our new Malden Location. Special order work is our specialty

Jones Stores, Inc.
138 Pleasant St., Malden
490 Main Street, Melrose

MEDFORD

ROCHFORD MOTORS
Mystic 8544 364 Boston Avenue

Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service

LET'S ALL GO TO
LEON'S
Doughnut and Sandwich Shop
Breakfast, Luncheon or between-meal snacks
OPEN 8:30—CLOSE 6:30
Closed Sundays and Holidays
42 Salem St. Next to Medford Theatre

MEDFORD FLOWER AND GIFT SHOP
4 Salem Street Phone Mystic 0403
Fresh Flowers and Plants at All Times
Prompt deliveries: Lexington, E. Lexington, Everett, Burlington, Woburn, Winchester, Billerica, Bedford and Carlisle, Mass.

K. W. GERRITSON
Jeweler
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Gifts for All Occasions
5 Riverside Avenue, Medford Square
Tel. Mystic 6988 See us today

Cradock Apothecary
44 HIGH STREET
TEL. MYSTIC 0231, 6720
Free Delivery
Luncheonette, Toilet Articles
Ice Cream, Candy

An Invitation to Beauty

Edythe
BEAUTICIAN
22 Harvard Ave., W. Medford
Arlington 4693

MELROSE

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

WILTON P. HOGG
Insurance
784 Main Street Greenwood
CRYSTAL 1540

O. E. HAWES CO.
421 Franklin St., Mel. Highlands
Free Delivery Tel. Mel. 3400-1-2-3
Quality Meats and Groceries

GARNISS MARKET
163 W. EMERSON 463 FRANKLIN
Service and repairs for your automobile or truck
Daniels LeSaffre Motors
Phone 1428 897 Main Street
SUNOCO GAS

MELROSE (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4294-R, 9 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Mystic 3100
Crystal 1680

MILTON

CASTLE FILMS
You can buy these Films at
STANLEY-WINTHROP'S
7 REVERE ROAD, QUINCY, MASS.
Use our "RENT-A-REEL" Service
8mm.—16mm. Silent—16mm. Sound

NEEDHAM

Jel-NEE 2000
RIMMELE'S MARKET
FOODS OF EXCELLENCE
Prices that appeal
988 Great Plain Avenue

FLOWERS and PLANTS
from
Paul E. Richwagen & Sons, Inc.
Florists
Highland Avenue at Rosemary Street
NEEDHAM, MASSACHUSETTS
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Service
TELEPHONE NEEDHAM 0652

WHETTON'S
ESTABLISHED 1882
FUEL OILS • COAL • RANGE OILS
NEEDHAM
0967—0380—0968

NEW BEDFORD

—in Old New Bedford
"GULF HILL"
denotes the highest in quality
Restaurant and Ice Cream Bar
596 PLEASANT STREET
Opp. Library in The Heart of The City

Willey's Inc.
566 PLEASANT STREET
New Frocks from Mary Elizabeth and Grace Ashley
Exclusive With Us

M. J. Leahy Co.
572-76 Pleasant Street, New Bedford
"Smart Apparel For Men"

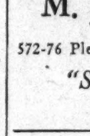
Perry THE FLORIST
Potted Plants and Flowers for All Occasions
72 Spring St., Next West of Y. W. C. A.
VICTORY GARDEN SUPPLIES
Vegetable Seeds, Flower Seeds
Garden Tools
DE WOLF & VINCENT
111 WILLIAM STREET

Licensed Sanitone Cleaners
BUSH & CO., Inc.
Established 1885
Cleaners and Dyers The Sanitone Way
512 Pleasant St. Dial 57803 or 57804

Complete Home Furnishings for Over 50 Years
The HOUSEHOLD
690 Spring Street, New Bedford, Mass.

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD
ESTAB. 1908 DIAL 7-9167

JOSEPH Z. BOUCHER
INSURANCE
Rooms 10-11, Capitol Building
1428 Acushnet Ave., New Bedford, Mass.



Ready to Use or Put Away
PARSONS
LAUNDRY CO., Inc.
Dial 6-8256 or 2-1152

Buy the Best Shoes
"BOSTONIANS"
at
M. C. SWIFT & SON
201 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

NEWBURYPORT

Whitefield Launderers & Cleaners
Fine Laundering
Odorless Dry Cleaning
Rug Shampooing
Fur Storage
220 Merrimac Street Tel. 2300

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494. Hours, 9 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VACUUM CLEANERS
Sold and Repaired
Ask about our guaranteed Rebuilt Vacuum Cleaners
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street BIG. 0072

NEWTON—West Newton

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

PITTSFIELD

Wear
WALK-OVERS
for
STYLE and COMFORT
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 North Street

E. F. FISH BAKERY
Quality Breads and Bakery Products
289 North Street Dial 2-3083

WENDELL BEAUTY SALON
PERMANENT WAVING
HAIRCUTTING
All Branches of Beauty Culture
WM. LANGLEY
37 West Street Dial 7022

KELSEY'S MARKET
Burnett's Pure Vanilla
Heinz Soups
Truly a Great Place to Trade

Pittsfield Milk Exchange
INC.
Highest Quality Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream
120 Francis Avenue Tel 2-1561

Lubrication
Vulcanizing
Washing
PITTSFIELD TIRE AND BATTERY SHOP
Cor. West and Center Sts. H. S. Babbitt

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Granite 6761. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Expert Servicing on All Makes of Cars
Woodward's Chevrolet Co.
426 Adams Street, East Milton
BLU. 9200

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Western Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0839

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

READING

Mary Ann Shop
Hubrite Cotton and Rayon Dresses
$3.98 to $7.98
Full line of dresses
SIZES 12 to 44
$5.98 to $7.98
105 MAIN STREET READING

Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading Reading 0599

TEXACO PRODUCTS
Gas, Oil, Complete Lubrication are offered with a friendly smile at
Johnson's Service Station
1213 No. Main St. Tel. Rea. 1215

SOMERVILLE

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

Star Market Co.
LOWEST PRICES EVERY DAY!
It makes no difference what day you choose to shop—we have the lowest prices every single day of the week!
401 HIGHLAND AVE. IN DAVIS SQUARE

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
Coal
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
28-40 PARK STREET SOM. 0319

SOMERVILLE (Continued)

FURNITURE
GIFTS JEWELRY
Shop Us FIRST
Complete stock in all departments
Guaranteed Quality — Service
Moderate Prices
Shop at nearest store
ROYAL FURNITURE CO.
70 Main Street 90 Broadway
WATERTOWN SOMERVILLE
WAT. 2700 SOM. 1215

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Flowers by **PAGE**
FRANK M. PAGE
133 State Street Telephone 7-0235

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Come in and see
The Market of Tomorrow
Quality foods at reasonable prices
Waltham Super Market
836 MAIN STREET

We Supply Car Wants
Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury St. Wel. 1276

WELLESLEY HILLS

Call Well. 1180—We do not disturb you
SHARRON'S
245 Washington St., Wellesley Hills Sq.
Specialized Skill in
Cleaning ● Dyeing ● Pressing
● Mending ● Altering

WINTHROP

PIONEER FOOD STORES
Meats — Fish — Groceries
Fruits — Vegetables
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
J. H. Forbes — Groceries
G. H. Lamont and H. Nielsen — Meats
490 SHIRLEY STREET OCEan 1590

WORCESTER

TATMAN & PARK
INSURANCE of All Kinds
See us for your Automobile Insurance for 1943
44 Front Street Dial 5-4341

FUEL OIL—**"BLUE COAL"**—COKE
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street Dial 3-7281

European Local Classified

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

HOVE, Sussex.—Comfortable bed and sitting room; Gas and coal fire; 25/- partial board or use kitchen; quiet, near shops, buses, gardens. Box W-1724, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

WORTHING, 4 Church Walk—Permanent or holiday guests received. Christian Scientists preferred; close sea, gardens, buses, shops; liberal table from 50/-. MRS. CHAMPION. Worthing 2717.

STATIONERY SUPPLIES

SANDS, 25 Church Road, Parkstone, Dorset. For STATIONERY, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, OFFICE SUNDRIES, etc., Tel. Parkstone 990.

England

BATH

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Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

FACTS
FIGURES
VERKHOVANSK, SIBERIA, IS THE COLDEST INHABITED SPOT. TEMPERATURES AS LOW AS 90 DEGREES BELOW ZERO HAVE BEEN RECORDED.
THE LONGEST RAILROAD TUNNEL IN THE WORLD IS THE SIMPLON IN SWITZERLAND AND ITALY, EXTENDING MORE THAN 12 MILES
IT'S A FACT NATAL, BRAZIL, GOT ITS NAME FROM THE FACT THAT ITS SITE WAS SELECTED ON CHRISTMAS DAY, 1599
A FOUR-ENGINE BOMBER USES AS MUCH GAS IN ONE HOUR AS A FAMILY CAR DOES IN SIX MONTHS.
K. PARRIS

In Lighter Vein

At Last

Instructor: "Great Scott! The engine's missing and the propeller blade has snapped."

Cadet (on first flight): "Thank goodness! Now we can go down."

Relief

Sentinel (at 4 a. m.): "Halt! Who goes there?"

Voice in the dark: "Only the cook with doughnuts for breakfast."

Sentinel: "Pass cook. Halt, doughnuts."—Putnam (Texas) News.

The Reminder

The chronic kicker was complaining about the wartime airline practice of drawing the curtains on plane windows three minutes before landing and three minutes after take-off. About to disembark, he was grousing loudly against this "blackout." The pilot, coming down the aisle, tapped him on the shoulder. "You think it's tough on you?" he asked. "How about me, up there in the cockpit?" The passenger is still recovering from the shock.—Trade Winds.

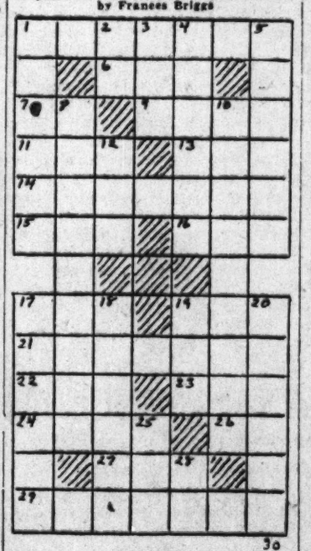
American-Grown Hemp

After a lapse of a couple of generations, hemp is again being cultivated in the United States, to make good the cutting off of our Asiatic import sources for cordage. You can't run a Navy, not even a modern steel-and-steam Navy, without hemp rope. The Army needs rope, too, and war-essential industries also have their hemp demands.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has bought and distributed about 3,000 bushels of hemp seed, enough to plant some 350,000 acres. Most of the planting will be done in Kentucky, where hemp cultivation started in 1775 and has survived on a small scale ever since. Hemp will also be grown in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Illinois. The acreage may be expanded into other states in 1943.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is a wreath or garland worn upon the head?
6—What is a prefix meaning "three"?
7—Right Worthy (abbr.).
9—What is first word of Poe's "The Raven"?
11—Exclamation.
13—What is a prefix meaning "not"?
14—What is the nut of the hazel?
15—What is 7th letter of Greek alphabet?
16—Attempt.
17—What is a diminutive of Simeon?
19—To urge on.
21—The nobility is what?
22—Sea eagle.
23—Cauliflorite is chief source of what?
24—Gulf of Anadyr indents what continent?
26—Old English (abbr.).
27—What was middle name of Mary Evans, better known as George Eliot?
29—What seedless grape is grown chiefly in Mediterranean region as a source of raisins?

Down

1—What is a glass water bottle for the table?
2—Year.
3—One who takes the affirmative side is what?
4—What bird is so called because it feeds on seeds of flax and hemp?
5—For how many years did Rip van Winkle sleep?
8—Whose poem begins: "Up from the meadows rich with corn"?
10—What famous Italian painter was surnamed from town of his birth?
12—Wingtike part.
17—Oley is first name of what composer?
18—What do you call a person of a servile character or disposition?
19—Would you eat or sew risotto?
20—What is largest of the Swiss lakes?
25—Insect.
28—Symbol for natrium is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements.)

Daily Quotation

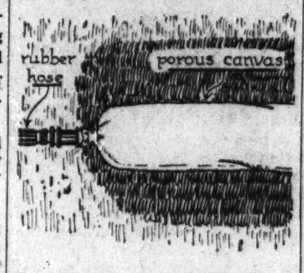
I should say sincerity, a deep, great, genuine sincerity, is the first characteristic of all men in any way heroic.—CARLYLE

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Section of Porous Hose Can Take the Place of a Lawn Sprinkler?

As a general proposition, no one likes a leaky hose. There is, however, what appears to be an exception to this rule. Lawn watering may be accomplished easily and effectively without a sprinkler through the use of a porous section of hose.

The hose is made of un-lined canvas and water seeps gently through the thousands of minute holes between the threads of the fabric. This seepage eliminates soil washing and erosion as well as wasteful run-off of water. Also, the hose may be moved about without



the necessity of turning off the water.

The porous hose method makes possible deep-soaking of the soil, which is said to be more beneficial to plants than mere surface sprinkling.

* * *

How Table Cream Can Be "Whipped" by Gas?

Cream (when and if you can get it) of suitable consistency can be whipped by gas.

The cream is placed in a special steel container with a gas-tight top and equipped with an air valve. All the oxygen is forced out and nitrous oxide gas is injected into the container.

A release trigger is provided which the housewife attaches to the "bottle." When she presses a button on top of the trigger, the gas forces out the cream in aerated or whipped form.

Nitrous oxide (N_2O), incidentally, is popularly known as "laughing gas." The whipping cream situation, however, is no laughing matter, at present. W. P. Keasbey

Fun With Seeds

It's not so many years ago that United States Congressmen had the privilege of distributing seeds to their constituents. Each Representative had 12,000 packages to give out, and in rural districts, at least, this often cemented political bonds.

But sometimes the gesture backfired. A member from New York City once sent out packages to the voters in his district. As it turned out, a number of these people lived in an apartment house.

A few days later the Congressman received a letter from the owner of the building. He wrote: "Please do not send any more seeds. The people in my tenement have converted all the bath tubs into gardens. The scheme is all right as far as irrigation is concerned, but it is hard on the tubs."

At another time an Iowa Representative sent a package to a rural constituent in a franked envelope bearing the usual "Three hundred dollars for private use." Not long afterward the sender was astonished to get this acknowledgment: "I cannot put the seeds to public use, and I cannot afford to pay $300 for using them myself. Shall I send them back?"

Hospitality Cards

Hollywood, Calif.

Mrs. Richard Day, local resident, has her own unique method of contributing to the war effort. Aware of the fact that many servicemen visiting this area find it difficult to obtain overnight accommodations, Mrs. Day has opened her home to these men.

This public-spirited citizen keeps a "Hospitality Card" in her front window for this purpose and has notified a near-by U. S. O. Even though this and other such organizations are doing a grand work, she feels the new recruit or the veteran recuperating from his experiences at the battle zones longs for a home atmosphere where he may let down, rest, and be "mothered" for a few hours. There are accommodations for eight, and they can sleep as late as they wish, or cook their own breakfast.

She lives in a large, rambling, exquisitely furnished home surrounded by shady trees and shrubs in picturesque Laurel Canyon, where she raises fruits, vegetables, chickens, and rabbits. Her uniformed guests coming in late at night often find big glasses of milk, fresh bread, and cake set out for them.

Mr. Day, a motion picture art director, is now serving as a captain in the Marines. One son is at Camp Davis. There are four younger children also doing their bit in this family.

Many boys in uniform have sent Mrs. Day letters from far-flung corners of the fighting zones, touching proofs of gratitude for her kindness and understanding of their needs.

Just for Fun—

By Shafer

"Two motors—south—LOW!"

A Verse for Today . . .

And I will rebuke the devourer for your sakes, and he shall not destroy the fruits of your ground.—MAL. 3:11

Brevities

Boston Herald: In California an old codger has just emerged from his hermit hut to announce that he has lived on walnuts and raw fruit for 17 years and is in grand shape. Has the OPA thought of sending him around the country on a morale-building tour?

Detroit News: A local business man who mailed his sixth questionnaire to Washington in December, with all the correct answers, hasn't received the $64.

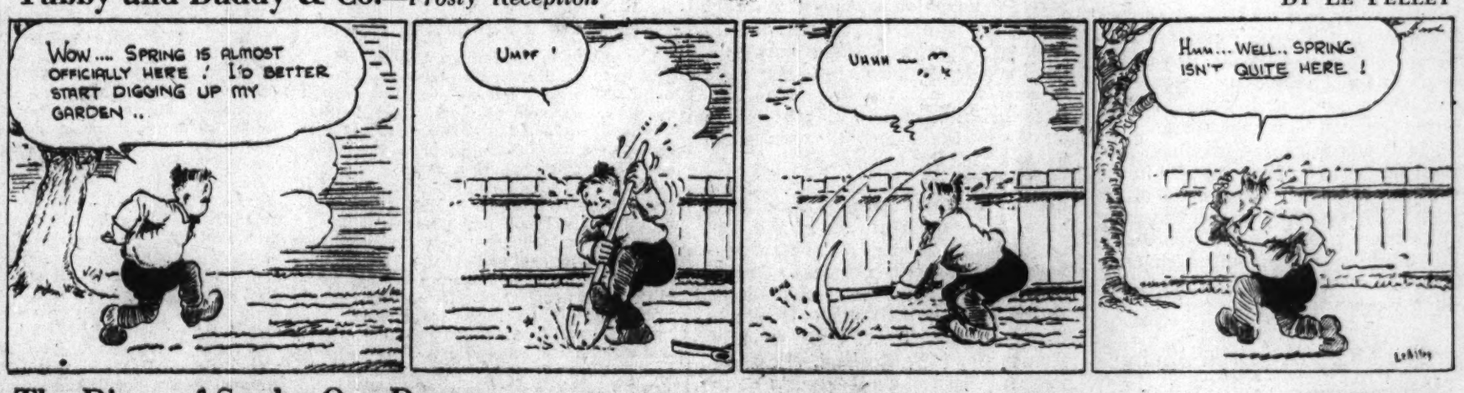
Chicago Daily News: Traveling aboard the future skytrain, which is to consist of a string of gliders, an experienced wire walker can easily get back to the diner.

NEWS ITEM— CAMBRIDGE, MASS.— BANKERS JOIN NIGHT SHIFT AT WAR PLANTS

HARRY, GET MY TOOLS FROM THE VAULT - MISS CELLANY, MY LUNCH BOX AND CALL THE CAR - I'M ON THE SWING SHIFT TONIGHT
BANK VAULT
MR. D.V. DEAD BANK PRES.
HUH! THE KING HAS NOTHING ON US, SHAWMUT
MINE OTHER WORKS 24 HOURS 2 DAYS A WEEK IN OWN FACTORY
TO WAR PLANT
MY NAME'S J. P GOLDBAR, VICE-PRES. OF THE ZERO NATIONAL BANK- I'M A RIVETER AT THE TEDNUM CORK CO. - MY HANDS GET PRETTY GRIMY HANDLING RED HOT CORKS EVERY DAY - BUT SINCE I'VE BEEN USING 'BAVA' SOAP' THEY LOOK FINE
WAR
PAY MASTER
LET'S GIVE UP BANKING AND BECOME STEADY WAR WORKERS
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Frosty Reception*

By Le Pelley



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Sometimes It's Easier to Preach Than It Is to Practice*

By Rodgers

Ol' Pete was pretty upset about the way the lunch box business is turning out—
"Oh, cheer up, it's just a little mixup. In a few days you'll wonder what all the excitement was about." I wagged-
And that seemed to perk Peter up quite a bit—
Afterwards I wondered why-
It didn't seem to help me so much when I saw Mr. Brown and the man from the war plant going into my house!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Navigation in Spanish*

By The Hagers

I found Bill in the patio
Deep in a book. I quacked, "Hello!"
"I'm brushing up on Spanish, mate.
It will be hard to navigate.
My Mexican crew I'd overwhelm,
With English orders from the helm.
Before I sail, I have to learn
'Proa' means bow and 'popa', stern."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Global Food Requirements

The magnitude of America's serious farm and food problem is daily becoming clearer. Such events as the recent Midwest Governors' conference, at which former President Hoover usefully outlined his findings, tend to bring the matter into sharper relief. But there is still little indication that adequate preparations are being forwarded to cope with it.

Even Mr. Hoover, while he recognizes that food affairs were different when he was Food Administrator in the last war, indulges in oversimplification. In 1917 America was a great surplus food producer. The Allies retained many European resources, including dairy products, fowls, and barnyard animals. Their greatest lack was in cereals.

This meant wheat, and for America it was a simple problem. The Western plains were plowed, prices soared, and while wheat was raised the American farm economy was so badly thrust awry that the aftermath, when foreign demand ceased, is still recalled with a shudder in the farm belt.

By contrast, America approached this war not as a great exporting food producer, except in the matter of grains, but as virtually a self-sufficient food producer. That was because for twenty years trade restrictions had limited international exchange and the American farmers had lost many of their foreign markets.

Moreover, the needs of America's allies today are not so much for abundant wheat in storage as for the items of balanced nutrition that can be compressed into the limited shipping space available. Britain does not need, nor will Europe require, feed for livestock on hand so much as they will need, for some time to come, the products that livestock yields — eggs, butter, milk, cheese, meat.

All this adds up to a new approach to food production in America. It means, to cite an example only now coming into limited application, the release by the Federal Government of wheat for livestock feeding. It means utilizing manpower presently available on farms for optimum livestock production. The Farm Security Administration has shown in practice that tens of thousands of farmers can double their livestock output without additional manpower.

It means, as well, an end to AAA price policies which continue to encourage growing of items unsuited for today's food needs. Lands devoted to short staple cotton, for example, might much better be devoted to soybeans, peanuts or other valuable foods.

With stringent rationing at home, and shortages already appearing, it is clear that American food production is scarcely geared to care for the present needs of the Army and Lease-Lend. What, then, of food for Latin-American deficiencies, and for the support of Russians deprived of harvests, and of the needs of freed peoples in Europe and the Orient until such time as their agriculture can be rehabilitated?

The immense needs for human survival are being boldly computed in the stark ink of tragedy across much of the earth. The dimensions are becoming clearer; no one gainsays the necessity. But America now requires planning and effort measurable against that need. Time presses.

The Slices Are Even Again

Wartime living is full of surprises. The return of sliced bread is one. A welcome one, too, we may add.

There seems to have been some mystery surrounding the no-slicing edict from the first. Many questioned it as an economy. If it did result in a saving and that saving is no longer necessary, the prompt adjustment is reassuring. If someone made an error in the original ruling and has now rectified it, he is to be praised.

At any rate, it is but another chapter in the age-old story of bread. There have been many turbulent chapters in its history. Today, in occupied Europe, the story of bread is the story of suffering, hardship, and even violence. In comparison, the matter of whether the bread in America is sliced or not is of no importance. American housewives were willing to slice their own if necessary, and glad indeed to have it to slice. But they're grateful to have a wartime restriction so promptly lifted when it has served its purpose—if any.

Our waitress, after having threatened to quit her job, stayed in the kitchen 15 minutes between the main course and dessert, which gave us an understanding of the horrors of absenteeism.

Battle for Tunisia

American drives along the road toward Gabes, with Gafsa falling undefended to them on the way, and reports of attacks by General Montgomery's Eighth Army against the Mareth line, add up to the probability that a major assault on General Rommel's position in Tunisia is now in its initial stages. It is possible that the reports of action against the Mareth line are Nazi feelers. They are not confirmed by General Montgomery, but his silence does not discredit them because he is a General noted for doing first and talking afterward.

Preparations for a big assault at the end of the rainy season — and that means now — have been under way for a long time, the only notable interruption being the successful attack by General Rommel against American positions last month. This has resulted in a shake-up in the American command, to displace General Fredendall with the lusty, colorful General Patton, after frank disclosures of weaknesses in the American intelligence service.

The swift advance under General Patton is just the sort of thing required to inspire confidence in his leadership and enthusiasm among his soldiers. It does not, however, presage an easy fight. It indicates rather that General Rommel has prepared strong positions elsewhere which may loom up against American forces when these have lengthened their supply lines and lost some of their momentum.

As the United Nations forces move in on the fox in his Tunisia lair they must be prepared to meet a concentration of defensive and offensive power stored up there during many months by the Nazis. A momentous battle seems to be shaping up, with consequences that could advance or postpone the date for invasion of the Continent from the south.

Paging the Samaritans

Who will be neighbor to those who have fallen not only among thieves, but among wholesale murderers? This is more than a question agitating the democratic world. It is a cry from the 5,000,000 Jewish citizens of Germany and occupied countries, who have witnessed the torture and extermination of 2,000,000 of their race, and who, themselves, have now come under the "liquidation" order of Nazi officials.

Rumania has declared its willingness to co-operate in transferring 70,000 Jews from Trans-Dniestria in Rumanian ships to any refuge selected by the Allies, provided a tax covering traveling expenses is paid. It has intimated that shipment to Palestine would be most convenient. To date, apparently, no nation has moved to accept Rumania's offer. If Rumania's competency to release these people is doubted, or if there are other valid reasons for not rescuing them, the facts should be clearly brought out. In any event, the opportunity should not be permitted to go by default.

Organizations such as The Refugee Economic Corporation of New York have, since the outbreak of the war, been making studies on the resettlement of Europe's refugees. Specific districts have been surveyed in Alaska, Australia, Brazil, British Honduras, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru and other parts of the world where it is felt the newcomers could make contributions to the national economy and welfare. As yet no large-scale resettlements have been attempted because of transportation difficulties and other problems arising out of the war. Yet these plans will be of no avail for Europe's Jewish population unless some step is taken now.

The many voices raised in behalf of the victims by religious, civic, political and labor leaders in Great Britain and America, should give impetus to the Anglo-America conference which Secretary of State Hull has proposed. The conference would explore the possibilities of international action for relief of the racial and political minorities under Nazi persecution. There are other refugees who need consideration, but the Jews seem to be in the most immediate danger, and therefore perhaps call for more immediate attention.

Certainly positive efforts should be directed—and soon—toward intervention by neutral countries to obtain release of the threatened peoples, and toward providing sanctuaries for them.

As we approach April 19, we wonder more and more whether, if Paul Revere were to gallop through Middlesex today, those most interested would be butchers or thumbers.

Our Readers Say—

Dismemberment Not the Answer

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Is dismemberment of Germany the only prelude to future peace in the world? The arguments for this are that Germans cannot be, except in the far distant and nebulous future, indoctrinated with democratic ideals. They have been, therefore they will always be, war-minded and conquest-greedy!

This is like saying that the world and its people have not changed from the beginning of time. But we know they have been in a constant state of change. It is like saying that human beings who happened to be born in Germany are different fundamentally from human beings born elsewhere.

History has proved that Germans are basically the same as French, Russians, Chinese, or Americans. They want the same or similar things out of life—happiness, security, and liberty. Germans who came to this country years ago have become staunch and loyal Americans, lovers of and fighters for freedom! Refugee Germans of recent arrival get a breath of freedom, and find they never want to do without it again. When Hitler rose to power, many Germans could not stand the immediate threat of loss of the comparative freedom they had, and fled to other countries where some liberty still existed.

Let us by all means punish the guilty in Germany. But to dismember Germany to make her behave in the future, would be to do just what Germany has done in her own conquests. The result is already observable; hatred and revenge are rampant. Partial dismemberment at the end of the First World War conjured a Hitler!

Let us be decent to the German people. Let us shed upon her the light of democracy and freedom. Let us show her the example of human decency instead of cruel pride and she will one day enter the family of democratic nations as an adult!

Belmont, Mass. MRS. JOSEPH C. SELIG

The Mid-West

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Why is it considered the thing to heckle the Middle West concerning its war activity? I wish to call attention to "Mid-West Area Reaches Real Tempo of War," in a recent edition of The Christian Science Monitor. The author would have all believe the Middle West had very little feeling concerning the war six months ago. A year ago the Middle West was almost holding its breath, hoping and praying that help would be sent to the Philippines. Why? Because so many of the boys on Bataan and Corregidor were from the Chicago area and surrounding States.

When you undergo an experience like that, perhaps you do become grim or near the borderline of hysteria. But that is a result of a hurt, a shame so deep we don't like to talk of it. We work and hope that some day we can let those boys know, we did not willingly or knowingly see them deserted. Perhaps if all this is considered, the country as a whole can understand why absenteeism is so low in the Chicago area.

Has the Middle West supported the war bond drives, Red Cross drives, etc., as well as either coast or not? I am sure rationing is accepted with as much grace here as in any part of the country, and if a certain Middle West newspaper brings administrative mistakes and irregularities to light from time to time, is that a lack of war tempo? Mistakes have to be brought to light for correction.

Over a year ago I heard the East was badly frightened. I admit we of the Middle West have not been frightened, nor indeed did we have the reason to be that the East had, but just remember we, too, are going through something of blood, sweat, and tears.

Lombard, Ill. MRS. LEROY CONWAY

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Bookshelf

Memoir of a Publishing House

The memoirs of Herman Ullstein, vice-president of the famous publishing house, would arouse wide interest even without the gloomy background of recent German history and without the dramatic finale executed by a triumphant Nazi choir. For there are all the elements of a success story in the fabulous rise of an enterprise that within some 40 years after its humble beginnings in 1877 became a household term in Germany and gained reputation all over the European Continent and even in America.

The significance of the story lies not only in the swift financial success, but even more in the fact that the success was due not to a single personality but to teamwork. The late Ludwig Ullstein, wholesale paper merchant and founder of the concern, was ably assisted by his five sons, and they in turn had, apart from their technical and commercial qualities, the ability to pick the right men for responsible position.

What Ullstein was in pre-Hitler days can perhaps best be inferred from the two facts that the firm employed 270 charwomen and could afford to cover the deficit of the *Vossische Zeitung*, which between 1914 and 1934 amounted to some $10,000,000.

Soon after Hitler came to power, the Ullsteins, who were of Jewish origin, were forced to sell the concern to an unnamed buyer. The business was estimated to be worth 60,000,000 marks. They got 6,000,000 for it —still a handsome amount. But when Herr Ullstein left Germany in the beginning of 1939, his whole fortune was ten marks. The remainder had been seized by the Nazis under the title of taxes, or without title, just by blackmail.

Thus in the end Herman Ullstein's memoirs deviate markedly from the usual pattern of the success story. That is why he calls his book THE RISE AND FALL OF THE HOUSE OF ULLSTEIN (New York: Simon & Schuster. $3). But, while he paints a lucid picture of the rise, his attempt to explain the fall leaves the reader puzzled. How could it happen that the chiefs of this great firm so constantly misjudged the situation?

Does the author touch the root of the evil when he writes: "Perhaps we also have to share the blame for not having made sufficient use of the power we ourselves have created"? For was it really a question of power, was it not rather that the "better Germans"—including the Ullsteins—thought of business first and foremost and tried to apply the tactics of compromise to spheres where only a clear-cut yes or no is permissible?

E. S. P.

Endangering the Keystone

Down the Middle of the Road

Do Americans Want to Prevent Another War?

By Erwin D. Canham

Perhaps it was just as well that the Ball-Burton-Hatch-Hill resolution to commit the Senate to postwar world organization asked for considerably more than is likely to be attained; perhaps it was just as well that President Roosevelt and Chairman Tom Connally of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee threw cold water on it.

As a result, it cannot be said that the resolution is a cat's-paw for Administration foreign policy, and perhaps a somewhat less specific resolution—possibly Senator Connally's—can be passed as a "compromise." Such an outcome is urgently needed, and thus the original initiative of the four Senators may be historic.

That these four men were so bold is a new and admirable sign in Congress among those who resist the isolationist tides. Hitherto, most of the initiative and aggressiveness had been left to the Wheelers, Clarks, Tafts, and Nyes. These latter men still constitute a formidable core of opposition. They are hard-hitting and dogmatic. They do not like President Roosevelt and they do not like his foreign policy. They are ambitious. They know the ropes.

On the other hand, the penalty for isolationism and obstruction in the Senate ought to be plain. It is a third world war, nothing less. It is an empty victory for the millions of American men and women who are today ready to make extreme sacrifices. It is, perhaps, the relapse of our civilization into another dark age.

* * *

What the Ball resolution asks of the Senate is that the broad terms under which the United States will be willing to co-operate in war and postwar organization be made plain now. At the opposite extreme, the isolationists would like to pass a chilling resolution warning all other nations not to depend on anything the President said, since the Senate would have the last word.

Between the two extremes, there ought to be a middle ground large enough to accommodate two-thirds of the Senate. None of the isolationists, of course, want to lose the peace. But it is more than a little difficult to find out just how they propose to keep it. Most of their arguments consist of distrust and hatred of America's various allies, chiefly Britain and Russia. They argue also that the United States should tone down the war against Hitler and throw more of its strength against Japan. And throughout, they would diminish executive handling of the war, reduce the scope of draft, vigor of rationing and price-control, and let Congress run the war.

In so far as there is an isolationist peace program, it would consist either of a withdrawal into our continental area buttressed by vast American armaments and offshore bases, or a sort of American imperialist world police force. Even in this program, however, there is room for some agreement with non-isolationists. Nearly everybody agrees on the need of some kind of world police force. That is a great gain over the last peacemaking. For if there is to be a world police force, there must be some sort of mechanism or organization to run it.

In short, if only factionalism and selfish partisanship could be left outside, the Senate ought to be able to agree that the United States will co-operate to set up a peace-preserving system after the war—the kind to be determined later. It ought to be averred by a large majority that mere withdrawal from global concerns is no longer a possibility.

* * *

But to reach such a conclusion, some Senators will have to rise above their petty selfishnesses. They will have to quit being prima donnas, or Presidential hopefuls. They will have to realize that the stakes of this game are very high indeed. And ordinary people from Atlantic to Pacific will have to tell them that agreement is imperative.

It is important that two of the authors of the new resolution come from as "isolationist" States as there are in the Union—Minnesota and Ohio. They cannot altogether misread the public sentiment of their constituents. Senator Ball was just re-elected by a good margin. Senator Burton, Ohio colleague of isolationist Senator Taft, has always been close to the people, particularly in his native Cleveland. They are both Republicans. Senator Hatch of New Mexico, the third sponsor, represents the most honest type of thinking in the Senate. Senator Hill of Alabama is a fine liberal.

Things have moved a long way when four Senators take their courage in both hands and propose such a resolution. They are, of course, backed by Governor Stassen—who has been stumping the country pleading the same cause—and by Mr. Willkie. The whole project is reminiscent of the political boldness and unorthodoxy of these two men.

Now what are the people going to do about it? Will they let the Senate know their wishes? Will they put first things first? Will they help win this war and prevent another?

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The Wide Horizon

"Caught in the Draft"

By a Government Appeal Agent

When the Selective Service was created, the regulations provided a Government Appeal Agent for each local Draft Board. This job is another of the many unpaid, little appreciated tasks which older citizens in the community are patriotically fulfilling.

The duties of the Government Appeal Agent are set forth in a manual, of more than 200 pages, compiled by the Committee on War Work of the American Bar Association and like all questionnaires, forms, and reports put out by the Government is as verbose and difficult to understand as war regulations and red tape can possibly make it.

After serving for some months as Government Appeal Agent, the victim receives a handsomely engrossed diploma signed by the President and the Governor. If he is a vain man he has it framed and hung over the mantlepiece in his living-room. If he is wise to the ways of politicians, he buries it in the drawer that holds his souvenirs.

He soon learns that he is a buffer between the Draft Board and the parents and employers of men subject to call. Such hours of leisure as he may be able to snatch from the increasingly trying ordeals of keeping his own business off the rocks are now given over to listening to the troubles of others.

However, in face of these appeals, it is amazing how patriotically and willingly the great majority of men and boys of draft age accept their country's call. Only a very small percentage of those classified for induction seek to evade service.

* * *

My first appeal case was that of a man 30 years of age. He filed his appeal as a conscientious objector. He brought the minister of his church to plead for him. Upon investigation it was learned that he was employed at a powder mill and that he had three times attended Officers' Training School at Fort Benjamin Harrison. When asked how he reconciled his unwillingness to serve in the Army, after he had accepted training at Government expense and was earning wages in a plant that turned out a product to be used in making ammunition, he could only reply, "But I never expected to be called upon to fight." His case was finally turned over to the FBI and he was assigned to "work of national importance" under civilian direction.

Another case was that of a farmer, who, with tears streaming down his cheeks, insisted that his boy was being sent into service because a member of the Draft Board "had it in for him." He complained bitterly that a boy on a farm just across the road had been given a 4-F card. Investigation proved that a member of the Draft Board, another farmer, did not like the boy's father because "he poisoned my dog." The lad who had been given the 4-F card was so classified because we was physically unfit for service. The farmer's son, for whom an appeal had been taken, was finally reclassified in 2-B because he was actually needed on the farm.

We were called one day to visit a mother who was greatly distressed because her son had received his induction card. The mother had a limited income. "I just can't live here alone. He is all I have and when he doesn't come home at 10 o'clock every night I shall go crazy," sobbed the mother. Here was a case for patient sympathy. Upon investigation it was found that the son worked in a local mill for $18 a week which he squandered on gambling and drink. We sought to show the mother how Army training and discipline would be good for her son and that his Army pay would mean more to her than his wasted wages. No appeal was made, and when we saw the mother recently she said, "Sam's doin' fine at Fort Bragg and I'm gettin' along all right. I'm glad you didn't do what I wanted you to."

* * *

Appeals for occupational deferment are the hardest to decide. The chief supervisor of personnel at a munitions plant is driven to desperation by the drafting of key men. Hundreds of women and girls are taking jobs and doing men's work, but they must be trained by experienced men employees.

In the beginning there were almost no appeals, but as manpower shrinks and farmers and industrialists find labor harder to get, there are more and more cases put up to the Appeal Agent.

The Draft Board, for instance, receives the largest call yet sent out, and hastily convenes to reclassify available men.

Among a group of registrants reclassified and given a 1-A rating is Dan Dobbs, a munitions inspection foreman. The personnel supervisor seeks to have the man deferred. The chairman of the Draft Board cannot see him nor give him a hearing. He happens to be a physician with a large general practice, and for months has been compelled to neglect his patients to attend Draft Board meetings and examine selectees. The Government Appeal Agent finds that Dobbs is responsible for ammunition production, including inspection of work from case, bullet, and primer components, on through to finished cartridges. Similarly trained people are not available. Deferment is necessary, due to the shortage of labor. The company asks that he be deferred until such time as his place can be filled.

"The Army keeps yelling, 'Pass the ammunition,'" cries the distracted supervisor of personnel, "and the Draft Board keeps taking away our key men."

The Appeal Agent sees the chairman of the Draft Board. "Yes, I know about Dan Dobbs. He carries trays of powder to the girls who fill cartridges at mills. Anybody can do that." (That's what *he* thought.) And the harassed member of the Draft Board paces the floor. "The Army keeps calling on us for men," he cries, "and employers keep demanding deferments. What are we to do?"

The battle for manpower grows more intense. Plant executives and farmers are prodded by the Government to speed up production. Draft Boards are given ever-increasing calls for induction. The Appeal Agent receives anonymous letters and he is charged with helping rich Farmer Brown keep his boy out of the Army, while he makes poor Widow Black's son go.

Despite the fact that he bears no arms, the Selective Service Appeal Agent finds himself in the thick of the fray. But he is proud of his job, and his conscience is clear.